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[illegible] from the pocket of MARIANO SALAZAR, Don FRANCISCO had already exhausted his means, and the friends who had often supplied him saw so clearly the danger of the course he was pursuing in this particular to lead him any further off in the accomplishment of a project which they knew forewaw and predicted would be his and his country's ruin. Of Señor SALAZAR it may be truly said that

"[illegible] the stock which quivered in his breast, [illegible] might be have plant between God [illegible]

[illegible] country, and guide it by superior wisdom and influence through the stormy passages of revolution into the quiet haven of constitutional and moderate freedom—how shocked would he then have been to know (as was afterwards taught him to his utternest cost) that instead of such a one, he was helping to impart a fiend, in human shape, whose religion is treachery, whose God is self-aggrandizement, and who would drench the soil with the blood of its best citizens—his own among the foremost and most conspicuous!

By means of the money given by SALAZAR, WALKER, with sixty-five men under his command, landed in Nicaragua, and made his first insane attempt on Rivas. The utter madness of this project, undertaken in contemptuous defiance of the party under whose command he had nominally placed himself—the insufficiency of his means—the rashness of his attack, and the miserable imbecility displayed in the presence of his first reverse—all these things helped to open the eyes of the liberal Administration to the true character of the man they had so unthinkingly invited; a heavy blow was dealt to American *prestige*; and had it not been for the warm and persistent friendship of Don MARIANO SALAZAR, who received the routed filibuster with open arms, while both people and Administration gave him a decided cold shoulder, there cannot be a doubt but that Mr. WM. WALKER, a great part of his forces lost in the attempt, would have been returned then and there, together with his ragged remnant, to the port from which, under the inspiration of Mr. BYRON COLE, he had embarked with such lofty promises. And happy for the country had he been so reshipped.

Through WALKER's infatuated imprudence in this first step, Señor SALAZAR was compelled, at a heavy pecuniary sacrifice, to remove his family to the friendly shelter of San Salvador, a neutral State; but no loss could shake the attachment which his generous heart had formed; no indiscretion upon WALKER's part could shake the noble confidence which had already induced his friend to devote more than half his fortune to a test of the other's ability. Señor SALAZAR was in the enjoyment of domestic tranquillity, and every comfort that wealth and a mind conscious of virtue could require in San Salvador, when a second appeal was made to his friendship by WALKER—an appeal which, most unfortunately for himself, his generous heart would not permit him to refuse. This letter is now in the hands of certain parties in New-York; the writer of this article has seen it, and received permission to make the following extract:

REALEJO, Nicaragua.

To Señor Don M. SALAZAR:

MY DEAR FRIEND: * * * With the assistance of Gen. CHILON, I shall make another demonstration on Rivas if I can obtain the means. From those in office here I can obtain no encouragement—they seem entirely bewildered. Do come to me and render your advice and assistance, as you are the only man that your country can depend on to deliver it from the incubus that oppresses her.

Your friend and servant, W. W.

We have quoted the above to show the estimation in which WALKER then either held, or pretended to hold his future victim; and, to prove that he was as ready to supplicate assistance in adversity as he afterwards showed himself to be facile in forgetting the dictates of gratitude, humanity and justice.

Unhappily for himself—unhappily for his lovely wife who died insane and broken-hearted a few days after hearing of his murder—unhappily for those children whom the same hand that had slain their father, robbed of all means of support, Señor SALAZAR responded to this appeal (but a fragment of which we have given) and made his appearance with all haste at Realejo, where WALKER was then lying in seemingly hopeless inactivity. He supplied the means for a second attack on Rivas, and suggested the plan of the expedition by which WALKER landed at San Juan del Sur, and defeated Gen. GUANDIOLA at Virgin Bay—the only campaign of any consequence in which the filibuster was successful.

When the news of this engagement reached Granada—the head-quarters, as we have before remarked, of the Chomorristas party—Gen. CORAL, at the head of eight hundred men, the whole disposable force, marched for Rivas, which was supposed to be the next point of attack.

Informed of this by means of his spies, WALKER at once adopted a change of plan, and succeeded in surprising the defenceless City of Granada by approaching it in boats from the lake while Señor CORAL was awaiting his assault at Rivas. The victory was a bloodless one, though some of his partisans and satellites would magnify its easy laurels into a competition with the red trophies of the Malakoff; none but the sick and infirm had been left behind in garrison and the head-quarters of the Chomorristas fell into the hands of WALKER without a blow.

In a strategic point of view this movement was most important and the results decisive; but that they were so is not due to WALKER, who did the utmost that lay in imbecility and want of foresight to throw away the advantages thus fortuitous gained; for, hearing what had taken place, Gen. CORAL immediately retraced his steps, and when at Massaya, within twelve miles of the captured city, held a conference with a flag of truce commissioned by WALKER to treat for "a permanent adjustment of all difficulties."

These who know anything of Central America must know that the elements sought to be amalgamated are as antagonistic as oil and water; the radical character of either must be destroyed before an "adjustment" would be possible. They have been antagonistic since the independence of the country, and nothing is more certain than that one or other—either Liberty or Despotism—must assume the ascendant.

Gen CORAL eagerly jumped at an offer which promised to restore him by diplomacy to the advantages which the chance of war had lost; he pretended acquiescence in the terms, and agreed to accompany the flag into Granada to ratify the terms of treaty, while secretly (as was afterwards proved) giving instructions to the four hundred men he was to take with him, to fall upon and massacre the sixty or seventy Americans who formed the only reliable portion of the other's force.

This scheme was providentially defeated; the Transit Company's steamer had arrived, and there [illegible] nearly 300 Americans in the city awaiting means of further conveyance on their route. [illegible] hundred, by the earnest solicitation of [illegible] were induced to play soldiers [illegible] they collected what arms they [illegible] themselves in the Plaza among WALKER's banner; and when CORAL saw hundreds of armed men where he had expected to find but a handful, (and where truly only a handful of soldiers were,) he postponed his original design and withheld the signal of massacre which he had concerted with his Lieutenant.

But think for a moment of the impudence of that commander who, with only five score of young soldiers under his command, would permit the entrance of four hundred fierce and proverbially faithless enemies into a fortification, the importance of which it was clear he could not have appreciated!

The terms of the treaty were accordingly ratified with meditated treachery on both sides. WALKER hoped by conciliating the Chomorristas at the expense of the party in whose cause he was employed, to consolidate the whole power of the country in his individual hand—while CORAL, more consistent, had in contemplation being true to his own party by breaking faith with WALKER at the first chance that should present itself. In WALKER's case, the treason was for self-aggrandizement at the expense of his employers. In CORAL's, for the benefit of his employers at the expense of his individual honor. Judge which was worst.

By the treaty then made, Gen. WALKER caused Don PATRICIO RIVAS, a kind of neutral, half-way, neither-this-nor-that in politics, to be made Provisional President, at the same time intruting the Ministry of War to CORAL, a servile, whom he was vain and stupid enough to imagine he had completely gained over to his own personal interests! Thus openly were the interests of freedom and the duties of allegiance sacrificed by this adventurer at the first prospect of individual gain.

Gen. CORAL was soon after caught in correspondence with the chiefs of his own party; for this he was led out and shot, and little sympathy need be wasted on his fate. He was playing a desperate game, but one less criminal than WALKER's, inasmuch as it was played at personal risk, for party benefit, while the Judge who condemned him played a still more desperate game, at party risk, for personal advancement.

In pursuance of his scheme, WALKER now removed the seat of the Provisional Government to Leon, in the northern department; and thither, by his own appointment, went PATRICIO RIVAS, the President of his own creation, accompanied by Don MARIANO SALAZAR, his truest, staunchest, most devoted friend, an important Government official—WALKER himself still retaining his post of Commander-in-Chief at Granada, by which the Transit Route and all the southern departments were completely under his thumb. In March the seat of Government had been removed to Leon; and in fine—while every thing was yet in confusion—the farce of a Presidential election was forced upon the people at the bayonet's point, and the result may be readily imagined. The votes of the southern departments were returned to Granada, instead of the seat of Government as provided for by the Constitution: WALKER's soldiers voted for him as often as they saw fit, and the oftener the better for themselves; WALKER's officers took charge of every ballot box; and thus, without even a pretence of returns from Leon, Chinendagua and the northern departments, Mr. WM. WALKER proclaimed himself the "*duly elected President of Nicaragua*," but [illegible] had [illegible] deprived of [illegible] trust, and [illegible] the shadow of legal authority could be hung.

Don PATRICIO had been legally installed as President of the Provisional Government, for fourteen months from the 28d October, 1855, and could not be displaced except by a legal election of another officer to fill his post. (See treaty of 28d October.) No legal election had taken place; and therefore PATRICIO—who had not proved such a pliant tool as WALKER hoped—was still the legal President of the country, and Don MARIANO SALAZAR, in acting under him as one of his principal officers, was true and obedient to that Constitution and those laws against which Mr. WM. WALKER was a traitor and a rebel.

Now comes the culminating villainy.

MARIANO SALAZAR, still true to his country, though sorely disappointed in her professed deliverer, grew weary of the strife and anxious to visit San Salvador, that he might once more behold the family and home which he had only quitted at what he believed to be the call of friendship, and on behalf of one for whom he had already made great sacrifices.

While traveling on this errand, the associations of which should have inspired mercy in the hardest heart, he was captured, unarmed, in a small boat, in the Bay of Fonsica, and from thence was brought to the city of Granada and thrown into prison, where he was visited by Gen. WALKER on the day after his arrival.

The General thought—may think—that the secrets of that prison-house can never be revealed; from his conduct at the time, it is probable he [illegible] himself alone with the prisoner; but God does not permit such iniquities to pass without a witness. There was an unseen observer of that interview, who heard every word that passed; who is now in this City awaiting the arrival of Gen. WALKER here, when he shall be expelled (as he shortly must) from that power he has so fiendishly abused, that he may denounce him to his face as a murderer.

Don MARIANO at first, and with good reason, hoped that his immediate liberation would follow this visit from one he had so often and so largely befriended; he would have embraced him with a Spaniard's warmth but for the ominous and chilling silence with which the other waived him back. Disappointed, but in no degree as yet alarmed, he stated the simple truth—that he had obeyed the Constitutional President and assisted him as Minister under an appointment which WALKER himself had ratified and which had never been repealed; that he was then on his way to San Salvador to pay a visit to his wife and little ones—a statement which would have suggested to any soul not utterly impenetrable to the finer emotions of man's nature, the impelling CAUSE for which that home had been abandoned. Still the same ominous silence—the same sullen and downcast look.

SALAZAR became at length alarmed and began to suspect that the character he had so often heard of WALKER—and which he had either laughed to scorn or indignantly repudiated must be true.

"You cannot mean to murder me?" he nervously inquired. "I have done nothing but my duty. Remember our former relations—remember how much I sacrificed—remember my wife and little ones whom I have stripped of fortune in order to promote your interests. If you take my life—but I cannot believe you will—they are beggars."

Not a word was vouchsafed in reply: the bright sunlight pouring in through the dungeon window, fell on the features of WALKER as livid and motionless as if carved in discolored marble.

Yielding now to a father's and a husband's fears, the prisoner begged and supplicated for an immediate answer. He offered to banish himself for life from the country—to give up every dollar that remained to him, if he might only be permitted to rejoin his family and devote the remainder of his days to their support. He even shed tears, which did no discredit to his manhood, and humiliated himself before the cool embodiment of demonism, who seemed to gloat and take delight in his agonies.

"We'll see about it," said WALKER, evading a direct answer, and turning moodily towards the door; "we'll see about it—we'll see."

Those were the last words he ever uttered to the gentleman upon whose fortunes, friendship and assistance he had built up his transitory power.

Returning straight to his office, he wrote these words upon a slip of paper: "Prepare to die at 4 o'clock this day.—W. W.—" and sent them to Señor [illegible] who had charge of the [illegible]

To the end for what? For treason in having faithfully served the legal President? A Minister assassinated for treason, and against the Commander-in-Chief? Condemned for treason, without the smallest form of trial, by a man who was accuser, witness, executioner and judge? Condemned for treason, and by a man who then in a state of outlawry on the same charge issued by the proper and constitutional authority? It is too atrocious a pretence to be fully realized until after long study.

The Constitution of Nicaragua defines the crime to consist of being "taken in arms against the constituted authorities of the State, or aiding and assisting its enemies." Even under these circumstances a full trial must be granted, with liberty to the accused to summon witnesses and employ counsel in his own defence. But here there was nothing of a trial save the miserably suspicious nature of Wm. WALKER, and nothing of counsel save the blood-thirsty passions of a judge!

Punctual to the hour that very day the inhuman order was fulfilled. When Don MARIANO found that all hopes had failed, he met death with the humility of a Christian and the firmness of a man. His elastic step and untroubled eye filled even his enemies with admiration; his last act was to pluck and kiss a blue convolvulus which grew in the prison yard, and which he begged his attendant confessor to take from his hands when he was dead, and convey it to his widow as a pledge of his last and tenderest recollections.

So died MARIANO SALAZAR, as good and brave a patriot as ever Central America brought forth to act and suffer in her cause.

Without remorse—without sympathy—without gratitude—without religion—without any passions, save those of hatred, jealousy and revenge, and with no higher instinct than that of personal aggrandizement, his murderer still lives in the person of the self-dubbed President, WM. WALKER, of Nicaragua.

We shall pursue this theme as our own occupations and the leisure of the public prints will permit; and never willingly drop the pen until the character and secret history of Gen. WM. WALKER in connection with Nicaragua is as well known to every reading citizen of the States as it unfortunately is to one who may truly sign himself in this matter THE VOICE OF NICARAGUA.

Interesting Correspondence—Golcouria and Walker, et al.

[illegible]

SIR: The page from Mr. [illegible] Minister of Nicaragua, has done me an act of injustice in a discourteous and brutal manner, and his underlings here have the folly and insolence to charge me with treachery to the cause of Nicaragua. My reply is brief, and I think will be satisfactory—at least as far as my personal honor is concerned, and that is all that I care now to protect. I make this statement from no mean motives of revenge, but simply and solely to guard my reputation from an unmerited accusation.

It is well known that I have been for years, heart and soul, life and fortune, devoted to the cause of Cuban Annexation to the United States. I may be called a filibuster, and base motives may be applied to me. I care nothing about it. Only those who know as I do the atrocities of Spanish Colonial Government; only those who feel as I do the capabilities of the Island of Cuba under a free and good government like that of the Union, can rightly judge of my conduct or my motives. I have no defence on this head to make. My heart, my blood, my property are all vowed to the cause of Cuba.

Nicaragua was with me a secondary object, a mere stepping stone to Cuba. Of course I rejoiced to see a beautiful country rescued from a miserable, imbecile government; and as long as I considered Mr. WILLIAM WALKER an honest and sagacious man, I was not less rejoiced to see the power in his hands. But my object first and last was Cuba, and with this view I sent an agent in the Winter of 1855 and '56 to Nicaragua, and he there on the 11th of January, 1856, concluded the following treaty with Mr. WALKER, binding him as soon as the government of Nicaragua was established, to devote himself to the emancipation of Cuba. This is the convention entered into between us.

CONTRACT.

"Gen. WILLIAM WALKER, Commander-in-Chief of the army of Nicaragua, is willing to form the following agreement with Capt. F. A. LAINE, appointed special agent of Don [illegible] GOICOURIA, sole holder [illegible] the goods and chattels belonging to [illegible] consisting in money, a vessel and munitions of war.

Firstly.—Gen. WILLIAM WALKER pledges his word of honor that he will assist and cooperate with his person and with his various resources, such as men and others, in the cause of Cuba, and in favor of her liberty, after having consolidated the peace and Government of the Republic of Nicaragua.

Secondly.—Gen. WILLIAM WALKER proposes and admits the understanding that the material and pecuniary resources of Nicaragua, as well as those which are in the possession of the revolutionary party of Cuba, shall be amalgamated together, making common cause together for the purpose of overthrowing the Spanish tyranny in the Island, and of insuring the prosperity of Central America, identifying thereby the interests of both countries.

Thirdly.—Gen. WALKER requires a full exposition, manifestation and explanation of the resources belonging to the cause of Cuba, as likewise a detailed statement and list of the military and maritime forces, as well as the remaining resources of the Spanish Government in the island of Cuba.

Fourthly.—Capt. F. A. LAINE, having taken into consideration the contents of the three foregoing articles, agrees to and accepts the contents of the said three articles only as a preamble of a contract to be made upon a more solid basis, by the parties interested; and therefore binds himself by his word of honor to keep this agreement until he shall have fuller powers for its final arrangement. And, having drawn out two papers of the same tenor, in corroboration of this, we affix our signatures, in the Independent State and Republic of Nicaragua, this day, Jan. 11, 1856. WM. WALKER.

Signed, F. A. LAINE.

When this was done; when I had secured the word, and as I thought the cooperation of WALKER, I went myself to Nicaragua in March last, and there entered with all the energy of my nature into the cause of that country. Whatever language Mr. WALKER may now choose to employ, he has heretofore been only too glad to acknowledge the value and extent of my services.

But my views in entering into the operations of WALKER are to be found in the above contract, in the obligations that it imposes on him, and in the aid I expected to derive from him.

I remained in Nicaragua till the 21st of June, 1856, when I left there and came to this country, where I arrived on the 16th July at New-Orleans. It was then thought that I could be useful as Minister to England, but there was some difficulty in the Rivas Cabinet, and in August I received a letter from WALKER, dated 10th of July, which is of no consequence, except that in it he desired me to wait till I received my credentials. At length, in the latter part of August, I received from Mr. WALKER my credentials, accompanied by the following letter:

WALKER'S LETTER.

GRANADA, Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1856.

MY DEAR GENERAL:—I send you credentials to Great Britain by Gen. CARRERAS. They [illegible] and will be, I hope, not without result. [illegible] open negotiations with England, and secure for Nicaragua the aid of her fleet, the moment you will effect a great object. It will be a [illegible] Without San Juan del Norte we lack wheat—it is the end indispensable to us—a naval force in the Gulf stream off the [illegible] Possession are nothing in comparison with the moral and political results.

With great sincerity, and of course the best adaptability, I expect much of the Minister of England. You can do more than any American could possibly accomplish, because you can make the British Cabinet [illegible] You can make them see that the only way to get the expanding and explosive Democracy of the North [illegible] the sooner you get to England, the better it will be for us. If possible, the treaty should be made before the attacks of the mosquitoes. By that time the rainy season will be over, and we can open the next campaign. We must have all our relations with Central America [illegible] before the end of April, and [illegible] will so much facilitate [illegible] the Mosquito question. Above all, this part is necessary for the work we have in mind after our Central American affairs are settled.

It is needless for me to [illegible] the importance of this mission, for you no doubt feel [illegible] as I do.

I hope to hear from you every mail. Can you not make —— —— write me a letter? Tell —— he must send me the news, and let me know whether "Cuba must and shall be free"—but not for the Yankees. Oh, no! that fine country is not fit for those barbarous Yankees! What would such a Psalm-singing set do in the Island?

Remember me to your family, and believe me, yours, sincerely, WM. WALKER.

Gen. D. DE GOICOURIA.

This letter put a new face on matters altogether. It revealed to me for the first time Mr. WALKER's hostility to the Democratic principles of America, and his design to establish a Southern despotism as a counter-balance to the United States. It entered into no part of my plans to forward any such scheme as this, and I very plainly perceived that Mr. WALKER gave me credit for an "adaptability" which I do not possess. It was evident that the annexation of Cuba to the United States was very far from Mr. WALKER's ideas. It cannot be considered wonderful that I paused and did not instantly start for England.

The next step taken by WALKER was to revive slavery in Nicaragua, and that I heard of in October. This went still further to alienate me. It is quite unnecessary for me to deny the charge of any pseudo-philanthropy in regard to the black; but the revival of slavery at this particular crisis of Mr. WALKER's affairs seems to my mind preposterously stupid.

I had already argued with Mr. WALKER. He received my expostulations with rudeness and disdain. I remonstrated again. He has replied by a gross and most unmerited insult. He has done all that in him lies to cover me with infamy. His course leaves me no option. I thought I had to do with a man of honor. I find I was dealing with a man utterly regardless of the most sacred obligations.

As long as I believed that Mr. WALKER was a man of faith, and honor, and ordinary sagacity, I adhered steadfastly to his cause; so long as I thought he was true to the cause of Cuba and America, I was his devoted friend. If he had not forfeited every claim to confidence and to a reputation for common sense, I would still adhere to him. I would burn my hand off before I would make these papers public, if there was the shadow of a hope that he would keep his pledged word, or if there was the least ground to believe that he would adhere to the principles he professed.

For some reason or other, best known to himself, he chooses to violate his engagements with me, and to inform me in language too plain to be misunderstood, that he will not keep his faith either with me or with Cuba. He openly avows principles directly hostile to the growth and grandeur of this country. He covertly insinuates and his subordinates openly charge, that I am treacherous and false when, they and he know that my conduct has been pure and irreproachable, and the whole is crowned by an outrageous insult.

As to Mr. WALKER pretending to put his breath with me on the ground of his suspicions of my want of faith, it is a mere fetch to get rid of my well-founded objections to his shameful operations in regard to the Transit Company and his revival of Slavery and the Slave-trade. It is only a new instance of his want of honor, and of his but-headed obstinacy. Any sane man can see for himself who in these matters is right. When Mr. WALKER's first necessity was to have a steady and regular communication with the United States to carry his passengers and munition, he arrested and broke up the Transit line; now that he wants the money and patronage of the Transit Company, he [illegible]

I am expose nothing. [illegible] from Mr. WALKER can expect nothing. The gallant men who for years have toiled and [illegible], can expect nothing—the people of the United States can expect nothing from Mr. WALKER. They can expect from him as little service or assistance as they can good faith or common sagacity. It would be criminal weakness in me, therefore, to remain silent under the base and unfounded accusations brought against me, or to hesitate to expose his profligate and stupid conduct. I do it as an act of duty, both to the people of Cuba and to that of the United States.

I therefore denounce Mr. WALKER as a man wanting in the first element of every kind of ability, viz.: Good faith; I denounce him as wanting in ordinary sagacity and discretion; I denounce him as false to the interests as well of Cuba as of the United States. As to the charge of my ever having been an agent of Mr. VANDERBILT it is absurd. It is merely a distortion of the fact that I was in favor of accepting his propositions.

As to the *El Dorado* and Mr. J. P. HEISS' brilliant idea that I (a foreigner by birth) was raising a thousand Americans to fight Americans in Nicaragua, it argues an estimate of my influence with the gallant people of this country that I cannot quite accept, complimentary as it is. If the tools of WALKER were not as dull as they are insolent, they could see with half an eye for what the *El Dorado* was meant. A man of honor does not abandon the fixed purposes of his life, even because friends on whom he has depended prove false and faithless. It is too late now unhappily for the avowal to be a matter of consequence. But what I have to say on this head I am not afraid to say to the world. *The El Dorado was meant for Cuba.* But I do not give Mr. WALKER's understrappers credit for such uncommon stupidity. They know very well for what the *El Dorado* was meant; and they prevented her from going from a mean and malicious design to injure me. To accomplish that, they were willing to defeat my efforts to annex Cuba to the United States. Let the public judge who are the traitors! R. DE GOICOURIA.

No. 122 East Thirteenth-street.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1856.

News from Mexico.

SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION AT PUEBLA—PETTY REVOLTS IN THE INTERIOR—RETURN OF THE GUERRERO.

By the arrival of the steamship *Calhoun* at New-Orleans we have Vera Cruz dates to the 11th inst.

The Vera Cruz *Progreso* complains bitterly of the mail arrangements from the capital, and states that for several days they have received neither correspondence nor papers from the city of Mexico.

The latest accounts from Puebla are contained in the *Progreso* of the 8th inst. It says: "On the night of the 28th ult. the Government troops commenced hostilities by taking up the requisite positions to impede the flight of the 'pronunciados.'"

The four hundred men taken prisoners by Gen. MORA were disarmed and conducted to Mexico under the escort of one hundred men of the Enlarge Brigade.

On the following day operations were resumed against the town with great vigor. The rebels, who it is said are much disheartened, had abandoned a large portion of the city and had concentrated on the most central points. Complete disorder prevailed among them, and they had been even fighting among themselves. This is, of course, the Government account of affairs. It seems, however, that the rebellion was entirely unsuccessful.

The arrangements for lighting the city of Mexico with gas were proceeding with great energy. Three hundred laborers are engaged in the construction of the works. The enterprise is under the direction of Señor NAVEMOYL.

Col. ESQUIRRO, an employé of the military command of the City of Mexico, was assassinated there on the 31st ult. The murderer has not yet been discovered.

The National Guard, recently formed at Mexico, already numbers 1,250 members. The utmost enthusiasm prevails among the artisans, of whom this body is chiefly formed. They are commanded by Col. CONCHFORT.

Señor ALMONTE, Minister to England, left Vera Cruz on the 5th inst., on board the British steamer *Solent*. The embarkation was effected in a heavy norther, and not without some damage.

The Spanish ex-Minister, Señor ALVAREZ, likewise left on the *Solent*. Gen. GARZARO and family also sailed by the same vessel.

The Mexican Government having decreed that JOSE RUIS MEMILLO and MANUEL DIAZ DE LA VEGA should be exiled, for complicity in recent conspiratory projects, they both left for Havana on the British steamer.

The *Solent*, which left Tampico on the 31st ult., reports that, a few hours before her departure, a proclamation was declared against GARZA, in which the National Guard joined.

[illegible]

[illegible] Orleans papers of Monday have received. They contain returns of the election in Louisiana, mostly official, which show a majority of 1,[illegible] for Buchanan.

Judge LAURE of New-Orleans, formerly editor of the *Crescent*, died suddenly on the 19th inst.

The Richmond *Enquirer* declares the rumor that Gov. WISE is about to call an extra session of the Virginia Legislature to be without foundation.

An Unknown Ship Run Down at Sea.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1856.

Captain ROBERTSON, of the British bark [illegible], arrived at Savannah, reports passing off the coast of Ireland, the wreck of a ship which had been run down by a large vessel, supposed to be one of the New-York packets. Captain R. took off the crew of a Spanish sailor, but he could give no information as to the name of the ship. All the rest of the [illegible]

Fatal Shooting Affair at Southampton, N. J.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 22, 1856.

A colored boy named [illegible], about 12 years old, was shot here yesterday by his brother while out gunning and died in an hour. The brother declares it was accidental, but a white boy who witnessed the affair, says that the boy who fired the shot deliberately took aim and fired at his brother in a fit of anger.

The Great Accountable Humbug.

CENTRAL R. R. AND BANKING CO. OF GEORGIA, SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1856.

To the Editor of the Savannah Republican:

Americans citizens now in London, kindly called my attention to the London Times of the [illegible] 16th days of October last, in which appeared an article "Refugees and Revolters in Georgia," and [illegible] thereon by the same.

I awaited the return to Savannah of my friend MOLYNEAUX, her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and addressed, through him, the editor of the Times a letter, copy of which is herewith. I also addressed Mr. [illegible] of London, addressed to one of the American [illegible] red to, a copy of the last annual report of this company, and a copy of its Railroad [illegible]

As friends of the Company in Georgia have asked me to give a denial of Mr. [illegible] statements in one of our own papers, I take [illegible] this: "A New-Bugbear" [illegible] lished in the *Times* of Oct. 23, which is [illegible] by so much intelligence and love of country, that I beg to hand it to you for publication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. CUYLER, President.

CENTRAL R. R. AND BANKING COMPANY OF GEORGIA, SAVANNAH, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1856.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: My attention has been called by [illegible] respectable American citizens [illegible] published in your [illegible]

[illegible] Orleans papers of Monday have received. They contain returns of the election in Louisiana, mostly official, which show a majority of 1,[illegible] for Buchanan.

Judge LAURE of New-Orleans, formerly editor of the *Crescent*, died suddenly on the 19th inst.

The Richmond *Enquirer* declares the rumor that Gov. WISE is about to call an extra session of the Virginia Legislature to be without foundation.

An Unknown Ship Run Down at Sea.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1856.

Captain ROBERTSON, of the British bark [illegible], arrived at Savannah, reports passing off the coast of Ireland, the wreck of a ship which had been run down by a large vessel, supposed to be one of the New-York packets. Captain R. took off the crew of a Spanish sailor, but he could give no information as to the name of the ship. All the rest of the [illegible]

Fatal Shooting Affair at Southampton, N. J.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Saturday, Nov. 22, 1856.

A colored boy named [illegible], about 12 years old, was shot here yesterday by his brother while out gunning and died in an hour. The brother declares it was accidental, but a white boy who witnessed the affair, says that the boy who fired the shot deliberately took aim and fired at his brother in a fit of anger.

The Great Accountable Humbug.

CENTRAL R. R. AND BANKING CO. OF GEORGIA, SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 19, 1856.

To the Editor of the Savannah Republican:

Americans citizens now in London, kindly called my attention to the London Times of the [illegible] 16th days of October last, in which appeared an article "Refugees and Revolters in Georgia," and [illegible] thereon by the same.

I awaited the return to Savannah of my friend MOLYNEAUX, her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and addressed, through him, the editor of the Times a letter, copy of which is herewith. I also addressed Mr. [illegible] of London, addressed to one of the American [illegible] red to, a copy of the last annual report of this company, and a copy of its Railroad [illegible]

As friends of the Company in Georgia have asked me to give a denial of Mr. [illegible] statements in one of our own papers, I take [illegible] this: "A New-Bugbear" [illegible] lished in the *Times* of Oct. 23, which is [illegible] by so much intelligence and love of country, that I beg to hand it to you for publication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. CUYLER, President.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co. to Offices of Associated Press.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ARREST OF ANOTHER NOTE-BROKER ON A CHARGE OF FRAUD.

A note-broker named Abraham D. L. Whipple, doing business at No. 29 William-street, was taken into custody on Saturday evening, charged with defrauding the firm of J. L. Burst & Co., merchants at No. [illegible] street, out of about $[illegible].

The complainant, Mr. George G. Burst, [illegible] firm above named, [illegible] he gave Whipple his own notes, [illegible] of J. L. Burst & Co., to borrow money on for the firm. Burst's use, but on each occasion told him not to sell the notes but merely to borrow money on them. The amount of the notes thus trusted to Whipple was $1,160, and he [illegible] Burst $420, which he said was all he could raise on them. These transactions [illegible] last January. In the month of April [illegible] led to believe that the broker had not dealt honestly with him; and on making inquiry, learned that the three notes had been sold to Mr. [illegible] of Cedar-street, for $1,[illegible] Burst [illegible] notes when they became due, and now charges Whipple with defrauding him out of the [illegible]

The accused was brought before Justice [illegible] who committed him for an examination.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A MERCHANT—CAPTAIN ROBERTS.

LOOKS AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

James Carroll, a sailor, boarding house keeper, appeared before Justice Connor, [illegible] Tombs, and made an affidavit, in substance as follows: On Thanksgiving day, in company with James O'Hara, he rowed the mate of the ship *Rock Island* out to his vessel; and on their return, being [illegible] paddled alongside of the ship *Michael Angelo*, Captain Moloney, and went on board to borrow [illegible] What followed, he says, [illegible] of them were seized by the men, knocked down, [illegible] them, and beat and abused them, charging them with stealing a rope from the vessel during the night. After keeping them ironed all night, with their hands behind them, Carroll says that on Friday morning Captain Moloney came, in company with Mr. John F. Sardy, owner of the vessel, and demanded of him [illegible] $50, threatening if he did not pay it to send him and O'Hara to Liverpool as common sailors. He signed an order on the firm of Clark & Dunham for [illegible] and when they put in irons and again abused. Soon after [illegible] came to him and compelled him to pay $5 in bills out of his pocket. He and O'Hara were taken down the bay in irons, and were released to the City by the boat which conveyed Moloney's vessel to sea.

Carroll exhibited his wrists in substantiation of his statements. They were covered with bruises, [illegible] the irons had been, and he said showed marks of ill usage.

The Justice issued warrants for the arrest of Mr. Sardy and Capt. Moloney on a charge of robbery and assault and battery. The warrant upon Moloney could not, of course, be served at present, as he put to sea on Friday.

Carroll's story is a strange one. The [illegible] nation will doubtless show that, like [illegible] he has two sides.

A WRECK ON THE JERSEY SHORE. [illegible] Saturday morning the bark *Gertrude*, Captain Adams, of Brunswick, Maine, from [illegible] bound to New-York, went ashore at [illegible] Beach, New Jersey, on the Jersey coast. The *Gertrude* has 110 German emigrants on board, and a small assorted cargo. She is 600 tons burthen, and was built in 1850. She is in good condition, and [illegible] Sandy Hook Harbor Light-house [illegible] for free [illegible] assistance.

The Grand Duchess and her bride arrived at St. Nicholas on Saturday evening.

the gaudy, and, with the exception of a few ladies of the press, to the dismay of journals, there was being an event so many one has those who form part of the Imperial family. You would think, not very agreeable situations, we are affected the humiliation in a class after a fright—and yet they are scarcely startling enough to find a rebuke at Paris.

An incident, however, in connection with the residence at Compiègne, and which bears upon the political aspects of the moment, ought to be mentioned. M. IVROY, an intelligent and particularly active officer of police, is the *chef de sureté* who takes care of the Emperor's person. This officer's duty is to travel with the Emperor wherever he goes, and to organize and put in operation around his person, whether travelling or stationary, the band, both of recognized and recognized, or of secret police agents, who are to take special charge of His Majesty's person. The great duty of this organization, as will be readily understood, is to guard against assassination. M. IVROY, himself, follows the chase and other Imperial excursions in an elegant post-chaise, incognito, and is only known to a few in his true character of "Chief of Surety to his Majesty." But NAPOLEON, who does not like to be guarded too close, and to whom *it is said* these people are offensive, severely reprimanded M. IVROY the other day for obtruding himself too near and too officiously before His Majesty's person; and the manner in which it was done revealed to many who were before ignorant of the fact, the true character of the incognito of M. IVROY. NAPOLEON no doubt likes to be guarded, but he would rather be guarded at a distance. In the eyes of M. IVROY and his masters, however, he belongs to the State, and they assert a certain prerogative in the steps which they deem proper. This is one of the luxuries of a crowned head. It may be mentioned here in conclusion, that people still assert that His Majesty is in need as well of a keeper of another kind. But so far I have been unable to find any strong confirmation of this assertion.

The first Emperor, it appears, was not so good a shot as the nephew. He only hunted by etiquette. One day, it is said, the Emperor, in pulling on a wild boar, wounded one of the dog-keepers. He got off by paying him a pension. Another time in pulling on a flock of partridges, he put out an eye for Marshal MASSENA. As a compensation, he gave him the command of the army in Portugal. It was only another manner of throwing powder in his eyes. The Empress JOSEPHINE, less of a huntress than the Empress EUGENIE, could not bear to see the death of the deer, and always implored the life of the poor beast. One day she passed her golden collar around the neck of a young stag, with the remark: "That will protect you from the hunters." "But not from the thieves," added NAPOLEON.

One of the great events of the last fortnight is the appearance in the streets of a new toy for children. You knew the predilection of the French for toys. The present one is a little balloon, colored generally pink, and inflated with hydrogen gas. They are probably made of peritoneum, have a long diameter of twelve inches, and their great attraction is that they mount rapidly in the air. A long string held in the hands of the child directs their movements, and the great problem of the guidance of aerostats is thus solved. For a year past the great toy of the Parisians has been the dramatic ships of the theatres. No piece succeeded well in the classical country of the Boulevard du Temple which did not give a ship and a shipwreck for *amusement*. The hydrogen balloons are going to shipwreck the last of the ships. It takes so little to amuse people.

A writer in a weekly journal says that he was passing the other day through a new street in the northern side of the city, at a moment when a hand organ was operating under the window of a painter's studio. The organ played a strange, hacking, clashing tune, a tune which had neither head nor tail, and yet which recalled at intervals very distinctly the *Marseillaise*. He approached the man who functioned at the crank, and demanded what tune he was playing.

"This is an old organ of 1848, Sir, rejuvenated. Since it has gone out of fashion, I have changed the wires, and arranged the tune you have just heard, which will pass, I think, under any government."

Most Americans who have gone into society in Paris have met M. LEBEY, a wealthy French gentlemen, the husband of an elegant and accomplished English lady, whose saloons are among the most gay of any in Paris. The following adventure, in which M. LEBEY was concerned, will interest the reader and give offence to no one. M. LEBEY is a Norman, and his is one of those rapid fortunes which have been built up lately at the Bourse of Paris.

M. LEBEY commenced life as a lawyer's clerk, he then became the Secretary of M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN, then an advertising agent, then an archmillionaire. At the period when he was still a lawyer's clerk, he was much occupied in the affairs of a rich Normandy peasant. This peasant having lately inherited a large property, and finding that he could not alone manage his estate, thought of employing the former clerk, M. LEBEY, as an assistant in his new troubles. He started at once to find M. LEBEY at Paris, went to the office of the lawyer, and found that several years ago the clerk had left the office, and was now living in the Rue de l'Oratoire du Roule. He hurried to the Rue de l'Oratoire, and happened to meet M. LEBEY just as he was coming out of his princely residence.

"Diable!" said the astonished peasant, after having made himself recognized, "if I should judge by appearances, you must be living with rich people. But that is not the question. Such as you see me, I have thirty thousand good francs of income; and, as I need some one to aid me in regulating the administration of my property, I thought first of all of you."

"You are very good," replied M. LEBEY, "to think of me, and if you can make me gain in Normandy as much as I gain in Paris, I will give you the preference."

"I will give you four thousand francs a year without discussion."

"That is not, perhaps, enough."

"Why, how much do you gain at Paris?"

"Two hundred thousand francs a year."

The good man gave but one look of astonishment, and, turning short on his heel, vanished.

The doctor *à la mode* at this moment in Paris is M. RAYER, principal physician to his Majesty. No man in high life, belonging to the "color" of the present *régime*, can die decently without having first paid at least one consultation fee to Dr. RAYER. He is to high life in Paris what Sir HARRY HALFORD lately was in London, and what Dr. BAILLIE was before him. And what is better, Dr. RAYER has the most ingenious methods imaginable to extract large fees from the pockets of his clients.

Lately the Doctor had a bed made for himself in the parlor of the house of one of our Rotchschilds in finance, who was suffering under an indisposition of some gravity. The Doctor said to the valet in the evening: "My patient does not seem very well this evening; he has a bilious look; his eye is sunken; you must make me up a bed in the saloon." You may judge of the surprise of the Rothschild in the morning on waking up. "How, Doctor, you here! You give me even your nights. How richly ought I to acknowledge such devotion!" The Doctor modestly inclines himself, and thus it is that he has earned the title of the *Escalapes de la prime*.

I lately gave you the undoubtedly history which attended the death of the beautiful Countess of FERSAMENE. There are certainly some destinies which are fatal. Than of them, the FERSAMENE was of this category. The aristocratic saloons of Paris were a few years ago moved by the recital of an adventure of which this lady was the heroine. Seduced and deserted, she [illegible] herself in [illegible] with a notorious roué of the world, known by his wit and his fashion, over a great number of prominent men of the time. The woman was the mistress of the man, to whom the Countess had sacrificed everything. The latter had had the indiscretion to write, and her correspondence had passed into the hands of her unworthy rival, who demanded as an equivalent for their return a considerable sum of money, and what was worse, that her victim should come and make the demand in person. The poor Countess was obliged to obey. It was at a moment when this most cruel of all wounds had begun to heal up, and society to receive back into its midst an erring and repentant sister, that she died in the horrible manner already announced.

Another strange coincidence in connection with this death, was that a few days before the fatal accident occurred Mme. FERSAMENE pricked herself with a needle, and the finger turned black. The incident, trifling as it may appear, alarmed her; and during the whole course of her suffering from the subsequent burn, she spoke of this as a warning. Who will deny destiny after that?

MALAKOFF.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF ENGLAND.

Lord Palmerston's Speech at Manchester.

FREE TRADE—FOREIGN POLICY—RUSSIAN INFRINGEMENT OF THE PARIS TREATY—THE COTTON TRADE OF INDIA AND AFRICA, ETC.

As already announced by telegraph, Lord PALMERSTON attended at the Town Hall, Manchester, on the 6th of November, to receive addresses from the City Council, Chamber of Commerce, and Commercial Association of that city. The room was crowded. About 12¼ o'clock his Lordship, accompanied by Lady PALMERSTON and a large company of distinguished persons, arrived. The Premier was greeted with enthusiastic applause. After the Addresses were read, Lord PALMERSTON, (amid the greatest cheering,) arose and said:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: I should, indeed, find it difficult to express in words the high gratification which I have felt at the honorable, cordial and generous reception which I have met with in this great commercial district. The approbation of their fellow-countrymen must at all times be one of the greatest objects of men who are engaged in public life. It is the encouragement to exertion, it is the incentive to public duty; and it is one of the highest rewards to those whose zeal and whose energy may have been attended with successful results. [Hear, hear.] It must, however, be peculiarly gratifying to those who are charged with the conduct of public affairs, whose time is greatly engaged in the detail of daily duties, which leave little leisure for the disposal of their time as they may wish to dispose of it. It is peculiarly gratifying to a man in my position to have an *opportunity of visiting such a great community as* that which I have now the opportunity to address; a community which—I am speaking now not merely of the particular town in which I stand, but of the vast district of which that town is the soul and centre—a community of which I may say that it is the hive of industry; it is one of the great sources of national wealth; it is the cradle and the nursery of genius. And it must, therefore, be doubly gratifying to visit such a district, in the first place, as affording an opportunity of becoming acquainted with those men who are among the great sources of national wealth and the elements of national character—who, while they are pursuing their own industrial occupations, are raising the country in the scale of nations—[hear, hear,]—developing the intelligence and the intellectual faculties of their fellow-countrymen, promoting their welfare, and increasing the sphere of their happiness. [Hear, hear.] It is also useful, that by personal intercourse we should become more intimately acquainted than we otherwise could be, with the feelings, with the wishes, with the wants, and with the opinions, of such an influential body of the community. [Hear, hear.] And, therefore, gentlemen, not only am I most grateful to you for the good opinion and kind reception which I have met with, but I am also proud of having had this opportunity of making a more personal acquaintance with you, and of seeing the great progress and development which this vast city exhibits. [Applause.] It is true, as was stated, that I felt it my duty as a member of the Legislature, to support the development of those great principles of freedom of trade, which that great and eminent man, Sir ROBERT PEEL, who was more peculiarly connected with your town, was not the first to inculcate, because truth is of more ancient date—but who was the first who was able to carry that truth extensively into practical application. [Hear and applause.] Fortunately, that great struggle of opinion, which arrayed the people of this country in opposite camps—on the one hand, those who are for free and unshackled commercial intercourse; on the other, those who fancied that they and the country had an interest in restriction—fortunately, that struggle is over. [Cheers.] The truth has prevailed; not only by the force of argument, but by the force and results of experience. [Hear, hear, and applause.] But no man who looks at the state of the country when our system was restrictive, and who compares it with the vast impulse which has been given to the productive industry and the cumulative wealth of the country since that period, can shut his eyes to the fact, that we have at last embarked in a career of sound policy—a career which will never be departed from, as long as reason shall rule, or principles shall guide us. [Loud cheers.] And, gentlemen, example is more powerful than argument; it is more powerful than diplomatic persuasion, to induce other countries to follow our course. When they see how, by freedom of intercourse, they cannot but think that the narrow principles upon which their policy has hitherto been founded must be erroneous; and nation after nation, government after government, are insensibly falling into our track; and I trust that, if peace shall continue in Europe, which I hope and believe it will, I cannot but think that the principle of freedom of commercial intercourse is destined to make great and rapid development, and we shall find even those countries which we had least hoped to see adopt it, imitating, tardily perhaps, but slowly and certainly, our example. [Hear, hear.] It is, however, amusing sometimes to see the manner in which those who found their practice upon those principles, deal with those of a contrary school. It was the cry in Germany, when England followed the restrictive system that England, by its prohibitory duties, England, by its prohibitions, wanted to ruin Germany; that we wished to sell without buying—a problem somewhat difficult to realize—[laughter]—that we wished to inundate the continent with our manufactures, and to take nothing in return—a most generous and disinterested course, if it had been pursued; and that our restrictive system was to be the ruin of continental industry. Well, now a different and opposite complaint is made. They say, "See the deep designs of these perfidious Englishmen." [Laughter.] They have abolished all their restrictions; they have allowed our corn to come in; they buy our corn out of our mouths. [laughter]—and the consumption of foreign corn in England is raising the price of every article of life upon the continent." ["Hear, hear," and laughter.] Well, gentlemen, I say, whatever government shall henceforth rule the destinies of this country, they must found their policy upon this principle of freedom of trade; and they must endeavor, by example, by argument, and by all other means, to induce other countries to adopt it in their turn. [Hear, hear.] You have been pleased, Mr. Mayor, and those who have honored me by addresses, to observe upon the difficulty of the period at which the present government undertook the charge of public affairs. No doubt that was a period which appeared to be one of considerable difficulty. It was my lot to be called upon by my sovereign to form an administration, in consequence of various circumstances which had rendered other combinations for the moment impossible. I called to my assistance friends whose public opinions I knew to be in accordance with my own, and upon whose zeal and ability I could confidently rely. If our endeavors in the public service have been successful, it has been owing to the ability, to the zeal, to the untiring and indefatigable labors of those respected colleagues; it has been owing to the generous confidence and to the undeviating support which we have received from our sovereign. [applause.] It has been owing to the manly spirit of the people of this country—[hear, hear]—aye, let me say, and not less than others, to the manly spirit and courage of those classes who might have been supposed to be swayed more than others by peculiar considerations—I mean the commercial, the mercantile, and the manufacturing classes; for a more noble example of public spirit, a greater proof of the suppression of all other feelings than a love for the honor, and dignity, and the rights of the country, never was exhibited than was displayed by the mercantile, the commercial, and the manufacturing classes of this country during the late war. [Applause.] Our success was also owing to that which never fails—to the heroic bravery of our sailors and our soldiers, ready to endure all sufferings, ready to face and encounter all dangers, sure to conquer all difficulties, whether arising from the strife of elements or from the antagonism of enemies. [Applause.] It was owing to the faithful cooperation of our allies—[hear, hear]—it was owing to the justice of our cause. [Cheers.] And certainly there never was a greater example of the rapid revenge which is sure, sooner or later—in this case it was sooner than usual—to accompany wrong. In the events and results of that last war, [Hear, hear.] We are now at peace, and I hope that that peace may be lasting. [Hear, hear.] *Its duration would depend, we believe, on the manner in which its conditions are fulfilled.* [Hear, hear, and applause.] I trust that that spirit which brought upon itself the hostility, either active or secret, of all Europe, by its assertions of international rights and duties, having concluded a treaty, will observe that treaty and fulfil it with faithfulness; and then, no doubt, the peace will be of long duration. [Hear, hear.] Of Her Majesty's Government, of course, I can only speak for myself; but I believe that, as a general principle, which all human arrangements are necessarily capable of receiving. Progressive improvement is a law of our moral nature; it is that which alone ennobles the individual, which tends to raise him in the scale of society, and which enables nations to fulfil the destiny for which their social and political institutions were formed. We know that, in progressive improvement, we may reckon upon the cordial cooperation of the intelligence of the country. [Hear, hear.] We know that, though sometimes there may be partial interests that may conflict with general improvement, that such is in the nature of things; and that we must bear with those momentary impediment, because they cannot be prevented. But we know that gradual improvement must go on; and an observance of public affairs must teach mankind not to be too jealous of time, and to be content with the steady and gradual advance, which alone is possible in a free country like this. [Hear, hear.] Nations which are governed by ukases and edicts may complain of their Governments, if everything is not done at once, which they may think ought to be accomplished. [Hear, hear.] But, fortunately, in this country, improvements must be the result of a general concurrence—prejudices must be overcome—counter opinions must be swayed; and though time may be required for operating improvements, yet those improvements, when made, are founded upon general conviction, and carry with them the feelings and opinions of the mass of the nation, and therefore they are more permanent and valuable than improvements effected in any other way. [Applause.] We are often reproached in Parliament, with having done but little in the course of a session. [Hear, hear.] Well, if every person were to predict but a small number of useful laws, I think you would not have any good reason to complain of your representatives. [Hear, hear.] Those improvements which are gradual, are generally better considered and more effectual; and, therefore, it is no real reproach to the Legislature of the country, that but a small number of improvements are made in each session. [Hear, hear.] I have been much flattered by the observation that, in the course of my administration of the foreign affairs of the country, I was careful of the interests of our subjects in foreign parts. [Applause.] In that respect, I felt that I was not only the organ of the British nation. [Hear, hear.] I felt that any Government that did not extend the strong arm of protection to all those who were in the right in any part of the world, would not be the faithful organs of the people whom they were appointed to govern. And there is this to be remarked about that—the difficulties that may arise in regard to the protection of individuals from wrong, are difficulties which generally arise in weak and small States. [Hear, hear.] Larger powers are above those things; the men who govern them have a regard for the honor of their country; they are men whose personal feelings teach them to respect right and wrong; and, therefore, with the large powers, either of Europe or of the United States, we have little difficulty in protecting subjects, because there we find a sense of right and wrong, that, when appealed to, is sure to obtain justice and redress. [Hear, hear.] It is among the smaller States, where, from various circumstances which I don't wish now to go into, the principles of right and wrong are not quite so steadily kept in view—it is there that we are most frequently called upon to interfere; and then, when we do interfere, people say "You attack the weak." [Laughter.] Why, those countries abuse their weakness. They make their weakness the pretence for wrong; and they trust you will overlook their delinquencies, merely because you are able to obtain redress for the wrongs they have done. [Applause.] There is one topic that has been adverted to, which is one of the greatest public interest, and one more peculiarly belonging to this district, but, through this district, most important to the interests of the country at large—I mean the supply of that raw material which is the foundation of so vast a national industry. It is perfectly true that there is a great evil in depending for that supply upon one source alone, and more especially upon a source which, from many causes, is likely not only to fluctuate but to diminish; because we know that the progressive development of national industry in the United States, tends, from time to time, to increase the quantity of their own produce, which they work up, and which cannot, therefore, come to be worked up in this country. There are many sources to which attention has been directed. There is India, which has been adverted to; and I can assure you that the attention of the Government and the India Board has been sedulously directed to remove those obstacles which have for a long period prevented the supply, which is abundant in the interior, from reaching the coast and from coming to this country; and no efforts shall be omitted which can properly be made for the purpose of opening the channels by which that supply may flow to this country. [Hear, hear.] There is another source which is not of the same magnitude, but yet is not altogether to be despised—the source which is afforded by the Western coast of Africa. I am happy to say that the efforts which her Majesty's Government, and which different Governments for there has been no difference on this subject—the efforts which successive Governments have for a long period of time made for the suppression of that abominable crime, the Slave-trade, have been, to a great degree, successful. The trade to the Brazils has almost entirely ceased; and the trade to Cuba has greatly diminished. The trade to Brazil used to take 60,000 to 70,000 unhappy beings every year to be victims of Slavery in that country. The result has been, as you all know, a vast development of legal trade with the Western coast of Africa—an immense development of the palm oil trade, and of the ground nut, and of other produce; and I cannot but hope that cotton, which is the indigenous growth of that country, and which, I believe, is of very good quality, may also come in for its share in supplying the industry of this country; but a matter of such importance as endeavoring to enlarge the sources of supply, cannot, I can assure you, fail to occupy the serious and continued attention of Her Majesty's Government. [Applause.] Among the different things which seem to me peculiarly to do honor to this great community, is the attention which you pay to the improvement of those who are unable themselves to contribute much to their own improvement—I mean the diffusion of knowledge among the working classes. [Hear, hear.] They cannot be a more honorable devotion of time, there cannot be a more proper application of wealth, there cannot be anything which more ennobles the community which occupies itself in such pursuits, than the placing within the reach of the lower classes means of instruction which can only be accumulated by the employment of wealth and by the occupation of leisure. And in this great city it is a source of pride to see, that while you are amassing fortunes by industry—that while you are raising the character of the country by the magnitude of your undertakings, and by the addition which you are making to the national resources—you are not unmindful of the cultivation of the intellects of those whom you employ; that you do not look upon them merely as machines—[hear hear]—who are to produce so much profit to yourselves—that you view them as rational beings, whose intellects it is your duty to improve; and that vast sums are expended, and great exertions are made, to raise them in the scale of society, and to raise them also in their own self-respect by increasing their welfare, their happiness, and their intelligence. [Applause.] I beg again to say, that it has afforded me the greatest pride to find myself received as I have been by such a great community as that which I have now the honor to address; and I am persuaded that my colleagues, as well as myself, will derive the greatest satisfaction from finding that our exertions in the public service have obtained for us the approbation of so distinguished a body of the community. Meetings of this sort are among the bright, sunshiny periods of public life. [Hear, hear.] In the name of my colleagues, as well as for myself, I return you my sincerest and most heartfelt thanks, for the honor you have done us, in the reception which you have given to me. [Loud cheers.]

Three cheers were given for Lord PALMERSTON, and "three for Lady PALMERSTON," after which the company separated.

Lord Palmerston's Speech at Liverpool.

MARITIME LAW—RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

After leaving Manchester, Lord PALMERSTON proceeded to Liverpool, where, on the 7th of November, he received addresses from the Mayor and Council and the various commercial bodies. In reply, Lord PALMERSTON reviewed his foreign policy in terms similar to those he had used at Manchester, and then proceeded as follows:

It has been a subject of great satisfaction to us to reflect, that at the commencement of that conflict, the Government of England, in concert with that of France, made changes and relaxations in the doctrine of maritime war, which, without in any degree impairing the power of belligerents against their opponents, humanized the course of hostilities, and tended to mitigate the pressure which hostilities inevitably produce upon the commercial transactions of countries that are at war. [Hear, hear.] I cannot help hoping that those relaxations of former doctrines, which were established at the beginning of the war, in practice, and which have been consigned at the peace to formal engagements, *may perhaps be still further extended*; that in the course of time, those principles of war which are applied to hostilities by land, *may be extended, without exceptions, to hostilities by sea; and that private property may no longer be the object of aggression on either side.* I am quite sure that if we look to the examples of former periods, we shall not find that any country was ever vanquished—any powerful country—by losses sustained by individuals. [Hear, hear.] It is the conflicts of armies by land, it is the conflicts of fleets by sea, that decide the great contests of nations; and it is perhaps to be desired that these conflicts should be confined to the bodies that act under the orders and directions of the respective States. [Hear, hear.] Certainly the Government always feel deeply indebted to those great commercial bodies who are kind enough to impart to us, from time to time, suggestions for improvements, or suggestions for the remedying of existing evils. We know well that no Executive Government can be so perfectly informed of the detailed operations of each mart, as to be able, without such assistance, to devise, upon every occasion, those measures which may be best calculated to set free the industry of the country, and to give the widest extension to commercial enterprise. We all recollect that, in the reign of Louis XIV. or XV., the Government of the day applied to persons leading in commerce to know how they could assist them. The answer was, "Leave us alone; don't govern too much." [Hear, hear.] That doctrine has, fortunately, of late years, been the base of commercial legislation and administration; while the Government [illegible] there are [illegible] growth of industry. [Hear, hear.] That is remarkable among the great commercial marts of the land. Your fleets extend to remotest ports of the seas of foreign kingdoms and empires. There is no sea upon which your noble ships are not found to float; there is no shore washed by the most distant ocean to which your great vessels do not carry the produce of the industry of this great country. But you have done that which—especially as connected with one of the topics upon which you have addressed me—is worthy of admiration, and attended with immense advantages. You have, if I may say so, brought the Atlantic Ocean almost into your harbors. You have connected, by easy and rapid intercourse—I not say any two nations, because the nations they are not, but two branches of the same nation—[hear, hear]—inhabiting the opposite shores of the Atlantic. It was a remark of Mr. BURKE, in discussing the opposition of the American war, that it was difficult to carry on a war, when seas rolled and mountains intervene, between the order and the execution. How changed are the times now from what they were then! It is quite true that the seas must roll, it is quite true that those seas are lashed by the same conflicts of elements; but the intervening period, which then was counted in months, is now only measured by days. [Hear, hear.] But a greater change still may be remarked; for those orders which Mr. BURKE spoke of, were orders for military operations—the execution which those orders enjoined, was the bloody conflict of men of a kindred race. The orders which now traverse rapidly the ocean, in your vessels, are orders for peaceful commerce; and the execution of those orders tends not to the destruction of mankind, but tends to the mutual benefit and advantage of the nations which inhabit the two sides of the broad Atlantic. [Hear, hear," and loud applause.] I was sure that the policy which we recently adopted, in our differences with the United States, must meet with your approbation. [Hear, hear.] We felt that, on the one hand, it was necessary to maintain the dignity of the country—[hear, hear]—to show that even the calamities of war with those neighboring races would be encountered, if there was a necessity for it upon adequate grounds. We felt that, while it was necessary to show this, we ought to waive all minor and petty considerations—[hear, hear]—that we ought not to take advantage of circumstances which might, perhaps, have justified the expression of angry feelings; *but that it was more dignified to look to what we believed to be the friendly feelings of the great mass of the people of the United States than to take too much notice of circumstances in a narrower sphere, that might, perhaps, have justified feelings of irritation.* [Hear, hear.] The result has fully borne out, I think, the wisdom of the course we adopted—[hear, hear]—and I feel persuaded that those opportunities of frequent intercourse which you afford to the people of the two countries will, beyond anything else, contribute to maintain between them that harmony, which acquaintance and personal intercourse form the best foundation for—that the mutual interests which commerce has established, will be cemented by individual acquaintance with each other. [Hear, hear.] And I am sure that, in proportion as your prosperity increases—in proportion as your enterprise is developed—in the same proportion we may look to the cementing personally those ties of friendship and good will which do exist, and ought to be perpetual, between the people on the two shores of the Atlantic. ["Hear, hear" and loud applause.] In conclusion, I can only wish that this town—this great community—may long prosper; that you may long continue, by your enterprise, by your skill, and by your prosperity, to be essential elements in the power and greatness of this country; and, thereby, that you may contribute, as I trust you will, to the diffusion of civilization throughout the world. ["Hear, hear," and cheers.]

Lord PALMERSTON afterwards spoke briefly from the balcony overlooking the Exchange flags. He was most heartily cheered, and on his appearance in the newsroom (after partaking of lunch with the mayor) he was greeted with much warmth and enthusiasm.

The Alleged Insecurity of the Western Alliance—Opinions of the French Press.

TRUTHFUL ALBION.

From the Paris Constitutionnel, Nov. 5.

The change of Ministry at Constantinople is interpreted by several journals as a decided check to our policy, and as being of a character to aggravate the differences which have arisen in that quarter. But we are greatly inclined to consider premature any judgment on the subject. What will be the effect of the restoration of RESCHID PACHA to the councils of the Sultan? Will it further embitter a question already bitter enough, and close the issue naturally opened to those difficulties which now occupy the attention of Europe? We are willing to hope that that statesman will comprehend the situation better than people expect, and that he will adopt the only line of conduct compatible with the honor and dignity of his country.

How can Turkey, without throwing aside all pride, without humiliating herself in the eyes of the world, consent to the presence of foreign forces in her territories after the term is expired, and there remains no plausible reason for a continued occupation? That which for the rest of Europe is no more than a breach of treaties, is a breach of treaties to Turkey and a direct affront besides. That Power has demanded the retirement of the English and Austrian forces, and it is a question of honor and of vital interest for it to preserve. It is, indeed, the affair of Turkey more than any other Power to cause to be respected the clauses of a treaty, the object of which was to guarantee its independence and safety.

The differences which have arisen respecting the execution of the Treaty of Paris belong to the general conscience of Europe; any straightforward and honest mind may resolve them. The French press, notwithstanding its party diversities, has, to its honor be it said, expressed but one sentiment in this matter—it has been unanimous in condemning the pretensions arrogated by the Austrian and English Governments in their interested connivance. The same feeling of loyalty has united all the organs of the French press in this discussion. The truth is, that in the view maintained by the French Government, good faith and reason are in the foreground. *The 60th Article of the Treaty formally attributes to Russia the possession of Bolgrad in the new demarcation of the frontier ("the new frontier will begin at the Black Sea, * * * will pass to the south of Bolgrad, &c.") The text and the spirit of the Treaty appear clear.*

England and Austria, nevertheless, pretend that, in the intention of the Plenipotentiaries, this did not mean the important city of Bolgrad, but referred to a small village also named Bolgrad.

Such is the difficulty; and Russia consents that it, with others which she does not much insist upon, should be referred to and settled by the Conference itself, as has been agreed upon. Russia is willing to abide by its decision on all these points. How object to such a proposition? Is it not exactly what good sense and good faith naturally recommend? Of two things, one: either it is desired to settle the difference amicably, by arbitration, or to renew the war. In the first case, what arbitration more proper for the equitable interpretation of the Treaty than that of those who negotiated and signed it? Besides, the case was foreseen. Was it not stipulated that the Congress should reassemble at Paris to settle the questions left pending, and to ensure the entire execution of the Treaty? Those, therefore, who oppose the reassembling of the Conference are now arresting the only and real obstacle to the execution of the Treaty. We are told that the seas and provinces of the Turkish Empire must be occupied until all the stipulations of the Treaty be fulfilled. But this is voluntarily to go into a vicious circle, in which, as appears to us, our opponents are desirous of entrenching themselves; it is to surrender their cause to the chance of the most untoward interpretations. *The truth is that the Black Sea, and of the Austrian troops in the Principalities, are henceforth only an arbitrary and violent means of presenting a solution of the difference*, which Russia has been the first to propose, in offering to submit the question to its natural judges. Is it desired rather to have recourse to arms? Is war again desired? Does the English Ministry itch to enter again upon hostilities without France, not certainly to assure the execution of the Treaty of Paris, *but imprudently to send it in pieces in the face of the world, with the object of satisfying an ambition that had been for the moment disguised.*

We do not believe that the English people are ready to ratify such a policy, and accept all its consequences joyfully. We willingly leave it to the good sense and loyalty of the English nation, which we would, without hesitation, accept as arbiter in the matter, for it is impossible to mislead it on a question which unfounded suspicions and the vainest sophisms have not yet obscured. The English nation knows the fidelity of its ally; it has had a great and solid proof it; it has never ceased to believe in it; it knows that the Emperor NAPOLEON has not repudiated the alliance, and that it is not to him the reproach of inconstancy and versatility is applicable. Certain journals, like the *Times*, not daring to shock directly the high esteem of the English people for the Emperor NAPOLEON, have imagined a distinction between the sovereign and his Government, between the policy of the Emperor and that of his Ministers. Such wretched subtleties require no refutation; they can deceive nobody in England, and the *Times* presumes too much on the ignorance of its readers in what concerns the French Government.

We repeat, that it now depends upon the Cabinets of London and Vienna to put an end to the pending disputes, and to terminate the anxieties to which the present situation gives rise. Let them consent to the reassembling of the Plenipotentiaries without making arbitrary and inadmissible exclusions a condition—exclusions which would completely change the character and be an additional breach of the treaties.

Shall it be said that the moment is not propitious for this meeting? We reply that the opportunity cannot be contested by such as are ready to submit loyally, and without *arrière pensée*. Let us add that, if a peaceful solution is desired, this is, in our opinion, the best mode of arrangement which is open, and the only proposal for that purpose which can decently be made.

From the Paris Débats.

Will fresh conferences be opened in Paris? Three weeks ago the question did not exist, for the conferences were spoken of as a project that had been agreed to unanimously by the Powers represented in the first Congress of Paris. If we see no better a number that have obtained a certain consistency to-day, this project is considered, and to give the conclusion of the Powers which had in the meantime conceived a different idea. Russia, England and Austria. It is refused in London and Vienna, as it is said, to take part in the new Congress, or a consent to participate in it will be given only on the condition that Russia shall be excluded. This new conflict, of which we

[illegible]

England and Austria have [illegible] Black Sea. It is [illegible] of the Congress of Paris [illegible] to the Congress of Paris [illegible] the consequences [illegible] which are of a nature to meet the general of all. We cannot understand the motives which [illegible] live can be advanced in order to exclude Russia from the new Conference. Russia is interested in several questions which are to be discussed in the new Congress. By what right can these questions be discussed and decided on in the absence of that Power? We therefore believe that Austria and England will not persist in the opposition which is attributed to them. We believe that the new Congress will meet, because it is necessary, and it is necessary because it is the only means of settling the difficulties which have arisen in the execution of some of the articles of the treaty of Paris. It has been agreed upon that the Congress should assemble [illegible] these reserved questions. Surely [illegible] be expressed that two of the Powers which signed the treaty of Paris should withdraw themselves from the application of principles which they proved from in common with the other powers. We are confident that England and Austria will submit themselves to the rule which was established by themselves.

THE CONSTITUTIONNEL REPLIES.

From the Constitutionnel.

The *Constitutionnel* of the 6th inst. contained an article upon a point in dispute in external affairs which we should [illegible] to allow to be [illegible] from the Congress of Paris. [illegible] to the Congress of Paris [illegible] observations, the truth and [illegible] which are of a nature to meet the general of all. We cannot understand the motives which [illegible] live can be advanced in order to exclude Russia from the new Conference. Russia is interested in several questions which are to be discussed in the new Congress. By what right can these questions be discussed and decided on in the absence of that Power? We therefore believe that Austria and England will not persist in the opposition which is attributed to them. We believe that the new Congress will meet, because it is necessary, and it is necessary because it is the only means of settling the difficulties which have arisen in the execution of some of the articles of the treaty of Paris. It has been agreed upon that the Congress should assemble [illegible] these reserved questions. Surely [illegible] be expressed that two of the Powers which signed the treaty of Paris should withdraw themselves from the application of principles which they proved from in common with the other powers. We are confident that England and Austria will submit themselves to the rule which was established by themselves.

THE CONSTITUTIONNEL REPLIES.

From the Constitutionnel, Nov. 8.

The *Constitutionnel* of the 6th inst. contained an article upon a point in dispute in external affairs which we *should wishing* [illegible] *allow to be* [illegible] *from the Congress of Paris.* [illegible] is not the way to facilitate its solution. England and France, who together carried on the war and concluded peace, and who agree upon all the great questions of the day in Europe, are divided on questions *upon one of a very minor interest.* Will the difference be settled by a preliminary arrangement or by conferences? That is the only thing to be discussed. But under all circumstances, we entertain the firm conviction that the difficulty will soon be removed, without running upon the double shoal of weakening the English alliance and of failing to fulfil engagements contracted.

Opinions of the English Press.

From the London Times, Nov. 6.

The position of a Government which, besides an ordinary control over all the supposed organs of public opinion, has been certain [illegible] of its own statements of a more or less official character, is one absolutely unfortunate, has at this great juncture, [illegible] mischievous. Since we last ventured to comment on the threats of the *Moniteur*, and the [illegible] of the less official, though not less controlled portion of the French press, there have appeared two few articles that too plainly reveal the [illegible] of the [illegible] partial and Ministerial editors. The former [illegible] is in the *Constitutionnel*, and the latter in the *Moniteur*, and they stand rather in the relation of the sharp and brief rebuke with which a master corrects the noisy importunities of his servants. We expected that rebuke, and, therefore, we refrained from noticing the absurdities of the *Constitutionnel* until that special had received the well-merited castigation at the hands of its lord. We have now to consider them together. It was only a few days ago that the *Moniteur* appealed to the English people against the English press. Since then, on the [illegible] the *Constitutionnel*—an ultra-ministerial print, well known to receive frequent inspirations from the [illegible] appealed to the English people against the English Government. In an article which we are informed was much modified from the original draft, the English Ministry were accused of wishing to tear in pieces the Treaty of Paris, with "the view of satisfying an ambition momentarily disguised." This journal was accused "of thinking it to distinguish the sovereign from his Government—the policy of the Emperor from that of his ministers," and we are told that "such very poor subtleties [illegible]."

Many of our contemporaries believed, or pretended to believe, that the original paragraph in the *Moniteur* was inserted without the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor. We never shared this impression. But while we regarded the blind devotion of the *Moniteur* as little else than an Imperial sacrifice, we felt also that the longer, more angry and scrabbling communications of the Ministerial organs, [illegible] lead the whole of the Government from Ministers to the chief, if it should be allowed to pass without censure. That censure, such was our confidence in the good intentions of our Imperial ally, we were ready to invoke by a direct appeal. We were preparing to ask whether the Emperor wished to put an end to the alliance and unity of action which had so long existed between France and England. It was his undoubted right to take such a step if he deemed it for the [illegible] advantage and the good of the people whom he governed. Did he wish to give back to Russia what he had so gloriously conquered from her, and to exchange our friendship for hers? It was in his power, if he willed and pleased. We might have urged somewhat against the policy, somewhat against the [illegible] of such a step; but, if this resolution had been taken and [illegible] revocable, as we had been united in all honor, we should have asked, at any rate, to part with honor and dignity. This great alliance, of which history will have so much to tell, was not to be hoisted away by the blessed intemperance of a press which is nothing more than the mouthpiece of the Government.

If there was between the Cabinet of the Tuileries and that of St. James' an irreconcilable difference, and to the continuance of our present friendly relations, it was fit we should part as become great powers, without petulance and wrangling, and with a due sense of the vast responsibility which attaches to so momentous a step. If an irreconcilable difference of views forbade us to be intimate friends, let us at any rate, do nothing which might have a necessity to widen the breach to enmity. We therefore, in this appeal in all confidence that it would not be misunderstood, hoping that means might yet be found to avert the calamity with which we were threatened, and protesting with all our power against the method which seemed to be adopted for the purpose of bringing it about.

Happily the appeal is now unnecessary. As we have already said, it has been anticipated by a second declaration in the *Moniteur*, which not only repudiates the *Constitutionnel*, but, what is of far greater importance, indicates a very different temper from that which the *Moniteur* had had betrayed in the previous manifesto. Besides disavowing the [illegible] *Constitutionnel* it contradicts itself and [illegible] the line taken by us and our more responsible contemporaries. Besides disowning altogether and in the strongest terms the inappropriate language of the *Constitutionnel*, it speaks of the English alliance no longer as in momentary peril, but securely resting on the good sense and good faith of the two countries. Of the difficulty itself which has caused the [illegible] alone, and which the *Moniteur* states to be of a very minor importance, we shall proceed to speak more at length.

But before we do so we beg to congratulate the country on the very timely and emphatic declaration made by Lord PALMERSTON at Manchester on Thursday. When a British Minister uses words like these he touches a chord which vibrates with applause in the heart of every true lover of his country. We are proud of a statesman who can address a British audience with so much public spirit. The Premier's words receive additional import from the circumstance that the French Ambassador had [illegible] to his master the assurance that our government was not disposed to submit to any trifling in the matter, and that it would be met by Lord PALMERSTON's reception at the [illegible] of Manchester and Liverpool, whether England and her government were united or not. M. DE PAGNY is not too [illegible] a man and too good a friend to have [illegible] the alliance not to do full justice to the [illegible] British government and the feelings of the people. It is, then, while the French Ambassador is for a day or two at his own Court that Lord PALMERSTON speaks of "The duration of peace must depend upon the honor and fidelity with which treaties are observed

[illegible] to Austria [illegible]. Let her with [illegible] miserable force from the Isle of Serpents [illegible] not dare to propose that even one of her [illegible] pass from the Mediterranean to the Black [Sea] [illegible], in spite of the treaty, to retain her [illegible] connection with the Danube, the alternative is not [illegible] congress but an European war. "The [illegible] of peace," as Lord PALMERSTON truly says, [illegible]—let her decide. Neither she nor [illegible] foreign friends will succeed in separating [France] and England. The two nations are still agreed, [save on] a very minor point; and, united, we may [defy the] machinations of the common foe.

FRENCH ATTACK ON RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

From the London Post, Nov. 5.

At a period when a certain portion of the press, both English and foreign, is, partly ignorantly and partly with malice prepense, doing its very best to weaken or to destroy the good understanding that exists between England and France, it is the duty of every true patriot, indeed of every philanthropist, to endeavor to make manifest that any coolness—any misunderstanding—much more any open breach between the Western Nations, can only tend to the benefit of Russia, and, by natural consequence, to the injury of Europe. The Emperor NICHOLAS, who is gone, was a violent, headstrong, obstinate man, of a willfulness almost incurable—a willfulness which a quarter of a century of obsequious flatteries and servile [illegible] on the part of various foreign Courts had fortified a hundredfold. But, though the character of the successor of NICHOLAS is milder and much more pliant and yielding, yet the difference of dispositions between father and son has caused, and will cause no change of policy, nor interfere in any way with the operations of the Russian State Chancery.

The family of ROMANOFF is, in truth, compounded, so to speak, of two natures. There is the ancient Tartar and Sclavonic nature, as a stock in which a large modicum of Germanism has been grafted. In PAUL the Tartar element wholly predominated, but in his sons it was modified. ALEXANDER, the eldest, was mild, affable, but withal subtle and insidious. CONSTANTINE was brutal, ferocious, suspicious, and cunning; whilst NICHOLAS, the youngest, was an amalgam of both brothers—sometimes mild and gentlemanlike—sometimes overbearing, occasionally open and candid, but more frequently mistrustful and perfidious. These differences of character continue in the grandchildren as they existed in the children of PAUL. The present Emperor ALEXANDER partakes largely of the German nature. He is oily-tongued, passive and placid, whilst his brother CONSTANTINE is over active, brusque, and somewhat brutal, like his uncle of the same name. But no matter what the disposition of a Russian Prince by nature; when he comes to reign and govern he pursues the whole State policy, if not from conviction, at least from fear.

Nor does this hold good of Imperial Princes merely. The Minister of Foreign Affairs is almost uniformly obliged to follow in the wake of the old Muscovite party—a party bellicose and aggressive in its traditions—or he would be summarily displaced. Hence it is that the Emperor and the Minister have in reserve in the Russian diplomacy—not for show, but for actual practical and mischievous use—men suited to all circumstances—some to threaten and command—some to flatter and cajole—some to play the casuist and hair-splitter—some to lie through thick and thin—to enlarge a little on the description [illegible] for the benefit of their coun[try] [illegible] in what country these instruments were born, or what creed they profess, so as they be [illegible], unscrupulous, and serviceable.

Among the secret agents of Russia are found men more utterly unprincipled and [illegible]—and that is saying a great deal—than any engaged in the regular diplomacy. Such men play second to what are called the great Embassies in large capitals, or are sent into the Turkish provinces—into Greece, Moldavia, Wallachia, Hungary, Bohemia, Italy, Portugal, or Spain—to play first parts. Among secret Russian agents are to be found men of all classes, callings, and nations—soldiers, sailors, bankrupt traders, fraudulent [illegible] and priests. If the religious element is to be worked on in any foreign country, Russia brings to bear all the appliances and machinery of the Greek Church. If the Panslavic element is to be excited or aroused, she enlists the national feeling of every slave from the North of Siberia to the shores of the Adriatic, from Astrakan to Dalmatia and the waters of the lagune that bathe Venice. Such is the mobile, mischievous, Machiavelian policy ever in reserve. Let there be, next week, any umbrage or momentary jealousy between England and France, and again we shall find Panslavists moving through Thessaly and Albania in Russian interests—Russian missionaries tampering with the Illyrians, Montenegrins, and Servians, and insidiously exciting Bohemians and Wends.

It is, however, in the Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia that the greatest efforts would then be made. Other REPNINS would be found to follow in the interests and the footsteps of the REPNIN of 1739, and the German would also lend themselves to betray the independence of their country. Greeks of Thessaly, like PAPAS-OGLOU and GHIKANO, would, under the pretence of religious pilgrimages, preach a Russian propaganda as in former days, and the oldest schemes of spoliation and aggression of PETER and CATHARINE would be revived with new scenery, machinery, dresses and decorations.

The youngest of us who write or think on politics, foreign or domestic, must remember the intrigues of the Russian agents, DASCHKOFF and KOTZEBUE, in Moldavia, in 1847. KOTZEBUE, indeed, improved on the example of his clever father, (murdered by the assassin SAND for his Russian intrigues in Germany,) for he, though German in origin, if not by education, with a refinement of Russian Machiavelism, simultaneously excited the Hospodar to oppression, and the Moldavian people to revolt, reaping for Russia the reward of his double treachery to the people and Prince to whom he was accredited.

One could have hoped that the treaty of Paris of the 30th March, 1856, would have removed Wallachia and Moldavia out of the disastrous protection of Russia, (for the protection of the Muscovite signifies the subjection of every independent feeling, or utter absorption,) but if there be any serious misunderstanding between England and France, Russia will possess a lever by which she may gain influence in countries now opposed to Panslavism, for in the Principalities there is a Rouman population which desires no other or better fate than to link its destinies with England and France. With Servians, Bulgarians and Illyrians, Russians have some affinities, but with Roumans none. When, however, Roumans reflect that Russia has gained for a century more by the former quarrels of England and France than by the sword or diplomacy, they may well begin to think that the errors and follies of free and civilized nations are more disastrous than the crimes of a Cabinet just escaped from barbarism.

Wallachians and Moldavians remember how fruitlessly they asked for the withdrawal of Russian troops in 1849 and 1850—a withdrawal which ultimately took place in April, 1851—only to be renewed again in July, 1853. It is true the allied expedition of July, 1854, by England and France, caused the Russian troops to evacuate the Principalities, and that an Austrian army, by the consent of the Allied Powers, occupied, and still occupies, them. It is true, also, that by the treaty of March, 1856, the Principalities are placed under the direct suzerainty of the Porte, and the Russian protectorate done away with. But the question of the future Government of Moldavia and Wallachia was reserved by the Treaty of Paris, and should any untoward event occur either in reference to the twentieth, or any other article, or any misunderstanding arise between the two Powers, it is Russian barbarism and bad government that will profit by such misunderstanding, and the cause of civilization and improvement that will be retarded.

We know how often trifles lead to serious events, and how much mischief one weak or silly person may effect in Council; but on the British Cabinet and the enlightened people of the two countries we firmly rely to solve a difficulty which ought not to be formidable to men of sense and probity—a difficulty which Russia may have fomented or created, and by which, at all events, she is sure to profit.

REPLY OF THE RUSSIAN ORGAN.

The following, from *Le Nord*, is in reply to the London *Post's* first attack on Russian Diplomacy, which article was published in our columns last Wednesday:

Surely no person can be surprised if we ask, why a journal (Paris *Siecle*) which is so respectable should open its columns to all the filth which a foreign print permits itself to cast upon the person of a Sovereign of a great nation, even when it is well known that this journal is the avowed and recognized organ of a distinguished minister.

This reflection we have made when reading this morning in the *Morning Post* the article from which we subjoin the principal passages. However we ourselves may appreciate it, we submit that the language indulged in is such as all honest men must repudiate—that it cannot be uttered by any man without degrading him. This language will not offend the people or the Sovereign to whom it is addressed, but it is highly offensive to public morals and those who are compelled to listen to it.

It is, then, for the purpose of consigning it to general contempt that we this day reproduce the obnoxious article.

Our readers will judge—even supposing that Russia is not in the right—even if she had not declared her willingness to refer the matters in dispute to the decision of all the Powers that had united together in Congress, whether the title to a piece of land or to an isle some hundred feet in extent, can justify such audacious language. Let, then, our readers judge.

LORD PALMERSTON NO CONNECTION WITH THE "POST."

From the Vienna Correspondence of the London Times.

In my letter of the 29th of October it was said that the violent attack made by one of your morning contemporaries on the policy of this Government in the Neapolitan question, had produced a very disagreeable impression here, and it is now necessary to return to the subject. As soon as the Austrian and British Governments observed that the French Cabinet was coquetting with Russia, they felt that it was necessary "to let by-gones be by-gones," and that by degrees a good understanding was established between them. Just as the important question of the evacuation or non-evacuation of the Black Sea and Danubian Principalities was being settled at Constantinople, the above-mentioned leader appeared, and the Austrians (erroneously supposing the paper in question to be the organ of the First Lord of the Treasury) asked each other how it was possible to work well with an ally who chose such a critical moment for making such a desperate onslaught. Information has now reached me that the Austrian Government has recently received the assurance that Lord PALMERSTON is in no connection with the *Morning Post*, and it is well [illegible] for the treaty of peace would [illegible] should arise between England and Austria.

Letter from the Czar.

An expression occurring in the following letter from the Emperor ALEXANDER to Gen. LUDERS has excited some remark on the part of the Continental press:

"Taking into consideration the indispensable necessity you are under of seeking a cure of the grave malady which has affected you, [illegible] have consented to accord you a [illegible] to enable you to repair [illegible] your present emoluments. [illegible] to your second request, I have relieved you from the duties of Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army, retaining to you, however, the dignity of my Adjutant-General. Appreciating your eminent services, *I hope that if circumstances give me occasion to recall you to employment before the expiration of the period named,* you will come to resume your duties with the same zeal and alacrity which have ever signalized your military career.

I am always your affectionate,

ALEXANDER NICOLAIEWITCH."

The Neapolitan Difficulty.

DEPARTURE OF THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH AMBASSADORS FROM NAPLES.

Naples (Oct. 30) Correspondence of the London Times.

After much menace and discussion the Ministers of the allied Powers have at length left Naples. The curtain has risen, and the opening scene of a drama, the characters of which will be determined by time, has been enacted. What will be the termination of that drama? Will it see the *assoluti Padroni* of Europe strengthened and England and France become purely ridiculous? or will the cause of rational constitutional liberty be advanced? Such is the question involved in the present struggle; for no one entertains for a moment the idea that two giants would come forth to slay a stripling, though that stripling, with an *ampulla* of liquified blood and a relique of *the Madonna*, and deluded by the dreams of some hair-brained monks would not hesitate to encounter all the giants that were ever born in Palestine. There was considerable apprehension entertained lest *the Liberals might have got* up some manifestation on the occasion of the departure of the Ministers, for though a *Viva Francia*, or *Viva Inghilterra*, are but so many words, they now embody all the hopes of the Neapolitans, and if uttered would have given expression to the wishes and prayers of a nation. Such a manifestation would have given rise to the interference of the police and other inconveniences of which it would have been impossible to calculate the consequences, and therefore it was resolved, as I understand, to maintain perfect silence. Such, however, was the fact—not a word was uttered, and I beg to call attention to this proof of the moral power of the nation which was strong enough to keep in abeyance the fire which burns in the bosom of these people.

At an early hour on Tuesday morning the Commissary of the Quarter of the Liviera di Chiaja made his appearance, with, perhaps, 50 of his men, and dotted them about the neighborhood of the French Legation. These again were supported by spies in all directions, and still more effectually by patrols of gensdarmes placed within sight of each other, and extending full two miles through the Toledo, and down the Paris. Altogether there could not have been a display of less than 2,000 men in the employ of the police. The Government, therefore, made the demonstration, not the Liberals, and it is a proof of the arbitrary system which is practised in Naples, that so great a force was deemed necessary to suppress all expressions of respect for the Ministers of two great nations. Baron BRENIER left the Legation at about 10 o'clock in a carriage drawn by six horses, with an outrider, and followed by a fourgon with his attendants and his baggage. What is that paltry little one-horse carriage which follows in the train of the Minister of Imperial France? That hired carrozzella holds a Commissary of Police, and a well-known spy, whose name I forbear to mention. This guard never deserts him till he arrives at the Capo di Chino. It watches to *see whether some poor* Neapolitan may address some *ultimo verbo* to the Baron; and having seen him safely beyond the barrier, it returns. I have anticipated a little, in order not to abandon the ridiculous group in the carrozzella. On arriving at the entrance of the Toledo and throughout the city there was the same display of the civil force; spies, policemen, and gensdarmes everywhere. Many gentlemen were in the streets, and many had retired within the shops, but there was a general raising of hats as Mons. BRENIER passed, and in the Largo di Mercatello I am told that flowers were thrown from the windows. In the afternoon of the same day at 3 o'clock, the British *Chargé d'Affaires*, Mr. PETRE, accompanied by Mr. PLUNKETT and the First Secretary of the French Legation, left Naples. There was the same display of force as in the morning, and pretty nearly the same incidents took place, and so the curtain falls on the first scene of—what? Tragedy, comedy, melodrama, or what? Will all this terminate in the acceptance of some paltry concessions, which, as they are not founded on and confirmed by some principle, will be utterly valueless? Or will the King be morally compelled to return to legality, peace, and prosperity? Now is the crisis in the fate of this country and of the whole of Italy, and, if England and France be sincerely united, moderate counsels will prevail, and chronic discontent, disorder and revolution be avoided. But of one thing I am hourly more and more convinced—that half-measures, slight concessions, promises here, will be worse than useless. My reason for thinking so is this. The man does not rule here in whom confidence can be placed morally or intellectually. The different circumstances of a country necessarily induce great differences in our mode of reasoning. Were a Louis Napoleon on the throne of Naples, I would place implicit confidence in the genius of the man, to develop the resources of the country, and to rear his people to the full stature and growth of men; but is there a Sovereign in this country who has known how to profit by the teeming riches of the land? Who has intersected it with railroads? who has encouraged mental progress? who has known how to acquire the respect and the affection of his subjects? Let any one who knows the country answer.

Expected Modification in the French Cabinet.

From the Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

For some days past rumors were current of an approaching modification of the French Cabinet; and the return of M. Billault to Paris was said to be awaited for that purpose. The discontent existing in the faubourgs, the destitution among the working classes—not so much from want of employment as from the high price of all the necessaries of life,—the dissatisfaction among the manufacturing people, the financial or monetary crisis, the frequent discovery of seditious placards, and the aspect generally at home and abroad were all sufficiently legitimate motives of alarm. The reports of the Prefect of Police, confidentially and directly addressed to the Emperor, showed that the condition of the people was anything but satisfactory, and that their murmurs were unfounded. M. Billault returned to Paris on Monday evening, and immediately resumed his functions. A Cabinet Council met yesterday at Compiègne, and then various questions were brought before it in the presence of the Emperor, and fully discussed. One member of the Council spoke at considerable length, and proved that the sufferings and consequent discontent of the Parisian population were to a great extent owing to the financial measures of the Government; and that the discontent of the manufacturers was attributable to their fear of radical changes in the tariff. The Council sat for some time, and questions of foreign interest were also discussed; but whether any or what solution of the present difficulty was come to I do not know, but the rumors of partial changes in the Ministry continue to circulate, and will do so, probably, for some days to come.

The Persian Expedition.

STRENGTH OF THE PERSIAN ARMY BEFORE HERAT.

From the Moniteur de l'Armee.

The Persian army consists of 25,000 infantry, of a body of cavalry which occupies the whole of the surrounding country, and of a regular siege train, the whole under the command of a General-in-Chief named TEIS-KHAN. The siege-works are directed by a French officer of great merit, formerly a student at the Polytechnic School. The batteries are commanded by Captain KIASHLA, a Persian officer of considerable talent. The cavalry is under the command of an Austrian officer. The principal engineering operations are being directed against Fort Nouchky, which is the key of all the external works. By the latest accounts, dated the 2d of September, the breaching batteries had opened against the southern face of this work, and if it were taken, which appeared probable, the fall of Herat would be certain. There would then be nothing to oppose to the besieging army but an old bastioned wall, built in 1838, which could not resist a regular attack properly led. An English officer, late of the Company's service, directs the engineering operations within the town, but ISSA KHAN's army is in a complete state of demoralization, and every day numerous desertions go to swell the Persian ranks. The Court of Teheran has in this war undertaken a holy crusade which does not seem to be generally understood in Europe. Islamism is divided into two great sects—the Sunnites, who recognize the Caliphs Aboubekir, Omar, and Osman, as the successors of Mahomet, and this is the dominant sect in Turkey and Egypt; and the Shiites, who admit Ali alone as the true successor of the Prophet. These last have the Shah of Persia as chief and protector. The Governor of Herat, Issa Khan, a cruel and bigoted prince, who is a great partisan of Dost Mahomed of Cabul, and an inveterate opponent of the Persians, despite the wise counsels he received from Constantinople, has declared himself the furious enemy of the Shiites, whom he calls schismatics, and whose massacre he brought about by exciting the fanaticism of his co-religionists. The wretched Shiites cried to the Sovereign of Persia for help, and it was under the pressure of public opinion in his own country that this Prince responded to the appeal by undertaking the siege of Herat. Political reasons have had only a secondary position in the decision arrived at. The Persians have established a foundry at Tauris, under the management of a European officer. This establishment has furnished them with several siege pieces of large calibre, and mortars after the fashion of those used by the allies at Sebastopol. If the East India Company interfere there is no saying where all this will end.

The Bank of France and its Movements.

From the London Daily News.

In conversational discussions relative to the monetary crisis in France, and to its effect upon our market, the remark is frequently heard that the exceptional purchases of gold in London for account of the Bank of France cannot be persevered in for any lengthened period, simply because the Bank cannot afford to sacrifice the large sums which are thrown away from month to month in the shape of "premium" on the precious metal. It is pointed out that the French Bank spent in this way no less than £156,000 between the 12th July and the 31st December, 1855; a further sum of £119,700 in the first six months of the present year; and £110,000 between the beginning of July last and the date of the latest return, which extended to the 9th October. Within a period of about fifteen months, the sum *absorbed thus amounts to no less than £375,500.* It is thence inferred that the Bank surely cannot persist in a system which involves so serious a deduction from its profits, and that one of two courses must be adopted, viz.: either a suspension of cash payments, or a rigid restriction of the Bank's issues of paper to such a point as is warranted by the existing stock of bullion. This latter alternative would imply a fresh rise in the rates of discount, diminished accommodation to commerce, and an *absolute* withdrawal of all advances destined for speculative purposes. This stern policy is certainly dictated by sound banking principles, and, were its adoption to lead to further immediate pressure in France, the circumstance would merely afford a fresh practical warning to the Governments of commercial nations to abstain from tampering with the money market. Had the Imperial Government acted upon this salutary principle, France would not now be in her present embarrassment.

There is little prospect, however, that the French Government will authorise the adoption by the Bank of a rigorous policy, which, though temporarily aggravating the difficulties of the country, would ultimately place the money market upon a sound and satisfactory basis. The French Administration has for a long time past proceeded upon a hand-to-mouth system, the essential point of which is to sacrifice the future to the present. Railway and other "concessions" have been multiplied to such a point that the money market staggers beneath the burden of present and future liabilities. To provide immediate employment for the working classes, public works to an unprecedented extent have been authorised throughout the empire, assisted by the invitation which has been authoritatively extended to the municipal authorities to raise loans for these purposes. A further illustration of the Imperial adoption of the motto *Carpe diem*, is afforded by the history of the Bakers' Bank of Paris, which has resulted in the city of Paris being saddled with a debt of two millions sterling, *owing to the necessity of reimbursing the bakers for* the loss incurred in supplying the population of the metropolis with bread below the cost price. Look, again, at the history of the late war, and mark the excessive additions which have been made to the funded debt, simply owing to the unwillingness of the Government to follow the example set by England of raising a large portion of the war expenditure by increased taxation. In these remarks we intend no invidious reflection upon an ally whose zealous aid was of such incalculable value to Great Britain at a period of trial; we simply desire to point out how little warranty is afforded by the past policy of the Government for the assumption that an immediate increase of difficulty will be acquiesced in with a view to obviate future evils of a still graver character.

But the notion that the drain of gold from England is likely to be arrested in consequence of the presumed inability or unwillingness of the Bank of France to continue the payment of heavy rates of "premium" is further discouraged by one simple fact—instead of the Bank's present policy being prejudicial to the interests of the shareholders, there is ample evidence that its results are highly lucrative to them. Against the direct loss certainly incurred by the institution in its bullion purchases must be set the profits derived from the increased amount of notes which these imports of bullion enable the bank to keep afloat. The Bank makes a clear loss of the sums paid as "premium," but as the metallic supplies thus fictitiously attracted cause an apparent increase in its resources, the ability of the directors to extend their discount business or advances upon stock leads to an amount of gain far in excess of the loss referred to. For proof of this remarkable fact we need not look farther than to the dividends lately declared by the Bank. Notwithstanding the £156,000 which the administration threw away in the latter half of last year, the dividend paid by the Bank for the year 1855 amounted to 200f. per 1,000f. share, or 20 per cent. per annum, being the highest known during the last quarter of a century. The coupon of the first six months of 1856, notwithstanding the £119,700 spent in buying gold, was 127f. per share, being at the rate of 254f. for the year, or no less than 25¼ per cent. per annum. We are in the habit of regarding as extraordinary the profits distributed amongst their proprietary by some of our London joint stock banks, but the French National Bank, working with a comparatively limited capital, achieves results still more surprising. Compared with profits of this magnitude, how modest seems the eight or nine per cent. dividend which is the utmost obtained for its proprietary by the highly privileged yet heavily shackled Bank of England! Without entering upon further comparison, however, we will content ourselves with remarking, that the Bank of France can scarcely be expected to hastily abandon a policy which, though condemned by the laws of legitimate [illegible], brings in so rich a harvest to the shareholders. If, as was the case in the first six months of [illegible], the throwing away of a sum equal to 36f. per share enables the directors to raise the half-yearly dividend to the unprecedented figure of 127f., it is obvious that they can well afford to continue paying a fictitious value for gold in the English and other foreign markets.

But those who regard the matter merely with reference to the pecuniary result to the Bank of France, take a very narrow view of a subject of momentous importance. The questions at stake involve interests compared with which those of the proprietary of that establishment sink into insignificance. The most disquieting feature of the existing financial situation in France consists in the dangerous and perpetual tension of her whole system of credit. The steam is constantly at high pressure. Financially considered, France is now, so to speak, living from hand to mouth—grasping desperately at foreign gold for the means of upholding from week to week her unstable monetary fabric. This is a state of things fraught with extreme peril. The country is at peace, and is subjected to trials scarcely more severe than those ordinarily falling to the lot of nations; yet so unsound and ill-advised has been her financial administration, that her energies are now taxed to the uttermost to avert national discredit and embarrassments of the most serious character. If difficulty be thus imminent now, what would be the result were the next harvest to prove a failure, a fresh war to be kindled, or Continental insurrections to break forth? The English moneyed public are ready enough to step forward to the rescue by embarking in *bona fide* French investments at the reduced prices, but the disposition to do so is checked by want of confidence in the financial sagacity of the Government. In all friendliness of spirit, we invite the Emperor to speak out boldly, and declare his unalterable resolution to discourage all further attempts to increase the liabilities of the country in the direction of joint stock enterprise. As the first step in this salutary direction, let him at once impose a veto on the insane project for burdening Western Europe with a Russian railway loan of forty or fifty millions sterling. There is plenty of assistance at hand for France were confidence inspired by the distinct assurance that the speculative spirit which has carried the nation to the brink of a precipice, will be henceforward rigorously repressed.

Russian Railways and the Credit Mobilier.

From Le Nord.

In the sitting of the 23d (October) the conditions of the concession to the Society of the *Crédit Mobilier* were signed. The latter undertakes the construction of about 3,800 versts of railways, the routes of which are as follows: The first, and at this moment the chief one, is that from St. Petersburg to Warsaw. The Government having already finished, at its own expense, a portion of the line—about 300 versts—and having prepared works for constructing the whole, the company engages to reimburse the outlay, which amounts to nearly 80,000,000f. The second line is from Moscow to Theodosia. The distance between these two cities by the ordinary road is 1,356 versts, and many considerable towns are connected by this line. The surprise is that it should terminate at Theodosia instead of Odessa. I am ignorant of the cause of the exclusion of the richest city in the south of Russia; I suppose, however, that it will not be long before a branch of the principal line will make it enter the general network. The third line is from Moscow to Nijni-Novgorod (390 versts.) The fourth will commence at Koursk, the capital of a province, and centre of commercial activity in the interior of Russia, and will terminate at the port of Libau. This line will cross at Dunaburg the line between St. Petersburg and Warsaw. The Company undertake to finish these lines before the expiration of ten years. The Warsaw route will naturally be first open for circulation, and that of Nijni-Novgorod will immediately follow. The concession is for 85 years; the capital of the Company is about 270,000,000 silver roubles (or 1,080,000,000f.)—that is to say, the shares to be issued are not to exceed that amount. A third of shares are to be alloted in Russia. The shares will not be quoted on the Bourse. The Government guarantees a *minimum* of 5 per cent.

List of Americans

Registered at the Banking Office of the American European and Express Exchange Company, Paris, from Oct. 29 to Nov. 6, 1856.

E. H. Gibbs, J. D. Davis, Mrs. A. D. Brown, T. H. Faile, Mrs. Geo. Colgate, Miss H. Colgate, Ed. Colgate, E. L. Corning, A. H. Blun, C. Remington and family, Jas. Fisher, Geo. Fox, S. M. Giddings and wife, H. S. Lansing, H. H. Goodman, Dr. H. Townsend, R. S. Henderson, A. C. Downing, W. Sanrum, Geo. J. McGourkey, W. H. Kilery, C. Moss, Samuel Colgate and lady, Miss [illegible], [illegible] Addison, H. Sparks and lady, Mrs. [illegible], J. Dutsch, R. W. Weston and family, [illegible], Chas. Jenkins, F. D. Sherman, C. H. [illegible], P. L. Wills, Jr., Jos. W. Wood, New-York; [illegible] Marshall, T. Taylor, La.; Samuel Colt and lady, R. W. H. Jarvis, Conn.; John M. Dunlap, Va.; S. Johnson, Jr., Mass.; H. Probasco and wife, Tyler Davidson, W. L. McMillan, Ohio; E. Wright, Ill.; W. Gregory, N. J.; F. H. Crane, Miss.; C. H. Stowe, Thos. Turnbull, C. H. Hanerick, R. R. Ely, S. Wagner and family, Pa.; R. R. Coze, Ala.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Niagara.] LONDON, Friday, Nov. 7, 1856.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been without animation this week, but prices generally are well maintained. MONEY continues in good demand. CONSOLS leave off 93⅛@93⅜ for money, 93¼@93 for the account. MEXICAN DOLLARS, 5s. 1⅛d. BAR SILVER, 5s. 2d. AMERICAN EAGLES, 76s. 3½d.

COCOA—Is about 1s. dearer; 250 bags Trinidad sold from 60s. 6d. for gray to 75s. for good red.

COFFEE—Quiet. 376 casks, 340 barrels and 1,150 bags Plantation Ceylon were nearly all realized as follows: fine ordinary to good middling colory, 59s. 6d.@64s.; fine ordinary mixed, 58s.@60s.; ordinary brownish, 55s.@55s.; triage, 44s. 6d.@57s. 6d.; and mulberry from 60s.@61s.; 50 casks 9 tierces Cuba, of direct import, found buyers at 60s.@60s. for middling to good bold colory, at 66s.@61s. for fine ordinary to low middling pale, and at 60s.@66s. for peaberry; 1,876 bags Native Ceylon were about one-half disposed of at and after the sale at 51s. 6d.@60s.; also 178 casks Tellicherry (much mixed) at 61s.@63s.; some Jamaica and damaged Costa Rica realized full rates. In Brazil or other kinds there is no business reported.

COTTON quiet.—Sales for the week, 3,300 bales. At Liverpool the market has been quiet, ⅛d. decline; *sales for the week, 29,000 bales; middling Orleans is* quoted 6¾d.@7⅛d. ℔ lb.

In COCHINEAL nothing to report.

At the CORN market on Monday there was a fair supply of English Wheat, mostly in inferior condition, and only a small proportion sold, at barely previous prices. In Foreign also but little doing. Last week's average quotation for English Wheat was 66s. on 103,494 qrs. returned. To-day the market was quiet, and prices unchanged. White American WHEAT 70s.@76s., Red 66s.@72s. ℔ qr. American FLOUR 34s.@38s. ℔ bbl.

DRUGS, &c.—Castor oil is rather dearer; 182 cases sold from 5d.@6½d. ℔ lb. Rhubarb, 160 cases China mostly sold from 2s. 4d.@6s. 4d. 374 pks. Kowrie Gum partly sold at 25s. 6d. Turkey Opium 17s.@18s. Star Aniseed Oil sold at 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d. 283 Nux Vomica sold at 10s. 6d. 328 barrels Plumbago partly sold at 14s.@15s. Gum Benjamin sold at £8@£10 for middling to good seconds. Cutch has further advanced, and 1,000 bags good Pegue sold for arrival at 32s. 6d. India Rubber is dearer; 30 tons Java sold at 7½d. Gambier 18s.@19s. Quicksilver 1s. 8½d.@1s. 9d. Saffron 26s.@31s.

HEMP—Russian firm at £36 10s.@£37 for St. Petersburg Clean. Manila—Of 637 bales at auction, about one-third sold from £38@£38 5s. for good current quality.

JUTE—3,625 bales at auction mostly sold, common sorts 10s.@20s. dearer, ranging from £13 10s.@£15 10s.; mid. to good fair sold from £16 5s.@£18 10s.

IRON—The market continues quiet. We quote Rails £7 5s., Bars £7 5s.@£7 10s., f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pig, 71s. for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

TALLOW—Y. C. is quiet at 55s. 6d., both on the spot and for the Spring.

LINSEED CAKES—In good demand. Baltimore and Boston bag Cakes, £10 15s.; Western, £10 5s.@£10 2s. 6d.

LINSEED—Continues firm at former prices. Bombay on the spot is held at 65s.@66s.; Calcutta, 60s.@63s.; Archangel, 53s.@55s. Average Calcutta, for arrival, has been sold at 64s., delivered; a cargo of Berdianska at 66s., delivered, and one of Taganrog at 65s.

COPPER—Very firm, and in good demand. Tough Cake and Tile, £107 10s.; Sheathing, 12d. ℔ lb.

OILS—Fish quiet; some small sales of Colonial Sperm are reported, at £102. Rape has been in more demand, at 54s. 6d.@55s. for Refined, and 51s. 6d. for Brown. Linseed quiet at 39s.@39s. 6d. for immediate delivery. Cocoa Nut firm, at 46s.@51s.; Palm, 44s.@44s. 6d.

TEA—Continues in fair demand. Common Congou, 9½d.@9¾d. ℔ lb.

RICE—In moderate request, but to-day prices have shown a slight improvement. At public sale 4,250 bags Bengal sold at 10s.@10s. 6d. for mid. white, and at 9s.@9s. 6d. for Ballam and Moonghy. The transactions privately range from 5,000 to 6,000 bags, viz., good white Bengal at 12s. 4½d., mid. to good said. do., at 10s.@11s., and good pinky Madras at 9s. 10½d. The stock is now larger than at any period this year, say 48,546 tons, against 9,340 same time in 1855.

RUM in active demand, and nearly 2,000 casks have changed hands at full prices to a slight advance. The principal business has been in Leewards, which have sold at 2s. 2d. proof for pale and 2s. 3d. for brown, with strong Jamaica at 3s. 10d.@4s. 2d.

SALTPETRE—In active demand, and scarcely anything offering. The latest transactions comprise 800 bags Bengal on the spot, at an advance of 2s. 6d.@3s. ℔ cwt. upon last Friday's currency, viz., 3 ℔ cent. 40s., 5¼ ℔ cent. 39s. 6d., and 8½@9 ℔ cent. 39s. 1,000 bags Bengal, now off the coast, sold at 37s., and 180 tons for distant arrival at 36s.@36s. 6d.

SPICES—Pepper: 750 bags Malabar went rather in favor of buyers, good and fine half heavy 4⅜d.@4½d.; and 100 bags good [illegible] Tillicherry 4¾d.; 400 bags Penang and Singapore (white) sold at last week's improvement, the former from 7½d.@8½d. the latter at 7¼d. to 7½d. Cassia Lignea: 57 cases sold, mid. 1st pile 115s.@119s. ℔ cwt, 2d pile 112s.@113s., and broken 107s.@109s.; 17 cases Buds partly found buyers at 130s.@132s. 6d. Mace: 32 cases sold steadily, mid. to good pale 2s. 2d.@2s. 5d. ℔ lb., and 1s. 9d.@2s. Nutmegs: 20 cases partly sold, mid. small brown 2s.@2s. 2d., ord. and limited 1s. 9d.

SUGAR—The market this week has been firm, and to-day there has been more disposition to buy at full rates. Of West India, the quantity offered has been very small, and only 1,150 hhds. sold, including at public sale 269 hhds. Barbadoes from 47s. 6d.@51s. 10,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction nearly all sold at previous rates. Foreign—477 hhds., 19 tcs., 180 bbls. Cuba Muscovado were mostly realized at stiff prices; 46s. 6d.@47s. 6d. for low brown to mid. yellow, (13s. 9d. duty,) and 46s. 6d.@49s. 6d. for low mid. gray to good mid. yellow, (15s. duty.) 1,000 boxes Havana nearly all sold at steady prices; 47s. 6d.@50s. for low to good grayish yellow, (15s. duty.) 464 bags China brought 48s. 6d.@49s. for colory gray. Privately, 3,000 boxes Havana have been purchased from 47s.@49s. 6d., and 700 bags unclayed Manilla, to arrive, at 27s. 6d., in bond, landed; besides which a floating cargo of 2,200 boxes No. 11½ Havana is reported to have been sold last week at about 34s. 3d. for Plymouth.

LEAD dull, scarcely any export demand. Common Pig £23.

TIN—Very little offering, and holders are looking for higher prices. Common Block 128s.; Bars 139s.; Straits 137s.; Banca 139s.@140s.

TURPENTINE—No sales of rough to report. Spirits firm at 33s. 6d. for American in casks.

WOOL—The Colonial sales commenced yesterday, with much spirit, and prices show a slight advance. The total quantity to be offered is about 49,000 bales.

SPELTER—Quiet at £27.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The market continues quiet, and sellers rather predominate, without, however, leading to any great business. Canada 6s 113¼.

BARING BROTHERS.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Niagara.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 7, 1856.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is without change. Several parcels of new have arrived, but the condition is not satisfactory. In Hams or Shoulders we have nothing new. Cheese has rather improved in demand, but not in value. Beef and Pork are not likely to improve during the continuance of the Government sales of surplus stores, but new will be wanted at remunerative rates for moderate supplies.

Bacon—Long Middles	52s.@54s. ℔ cwt.
C. Cut	50s.@52s. ℔ cwt.
Short Middles	50s.@53s. ℔ cwt.
Cheese—Fine	53s.@56s. ℔ cwt.
Ordinary to Fair	30s.@45s. ℔ cwt.
Beef	60s.@100s. ℔ tierce.
Pork	60s.@70s. ℔ bbl.
Shoulders	34s.@36s. ℔ cwt.

There have been no transactions in LARD reported—there are sellers at 74s.

TALLOW has become quiet, and the price has receded to 56s. for North American.

BREADSTUFFS—The demand has been slow and lower prices are taken to make sales, ex. ship. The imports are extensive.

WHEAT—White	9s. 0d.@10s. @3d. ℔ 70 lbs.
Red	7s. 6d.@ 9s. 3d. ℔ 70 lbs.
FLOUR—Western Canal	30s. 0d.@32s. 0d. ℔ 196 lbs.
Philadelphia, &c.	33s. 6d.@35s. 6d. ℔ 196 lbs.
Ohio	32s. 0d.@33s. 0d. ℔ 196 lbs.
INDIAN CORN—Yellow	33s. 0d.@35s. 6d. ℔ 480 lbs.
Mixed	32s. 6d.@33s. 0d. ℔ 480 lbs.
White	34s. 0d.@35s. 6d. ℔ 480 lbs.

COTTON—The demand has been very limited and the Market dull this week, and prices of American descriptions have favored the buyer, but it is only in the lower grades that the decline amounts to an ⅛d. ℔ lb. In Manchester there is but little doing, yet prices kept steady.—Middling Orleans, 6⅞d. ℔ lb; Mobile, 6 11-16d.; Stock of American, 320,256 bales; same time last year, 194,202 bales; sales this week, 29,260 bales, of which 20,460 American.

JAMES M'HENRY & CO.

SOUTHERN POLITICS.

Southern View of the Vermont Aid to Kansas.

From the Charleston Standard, Nov. 20.

The telegraph advises us that Vermont has come up to the scratch at last, and voted $20,000 to aid the Free-Soil cause in Kansas. We are glad of this. It settles the question as to whether any of the Northern States are ready to go in an organized capacity into the contest, and it is a point we want to have decided. We can meet them if we have to meet them, but the difficulty has been in determining that a contest is inevitable. But if the States of the North go as States, to determine the social condition of Kansas, then the Southern States, as States, must have a word or two to say on the subject. We have not favored such a course. We have preferred leaving Kansas to her fate, and have not thought it wise, of our own accord, to give unnatural extension to Slavery. But if the North, defeated in her effort to grasp the government of the country, will indemnify herself by grasping the territory of the country, we must meet this as we must any other form of aggression, and drive her back. The amount of effort the State of Vermont proposes to expend upon this work of outrage is not great, and it would have been more creditable if, in exhibiting the purpose, she had exhibited also the daring of the brigand. But the character of the action does not depend upon the extent of it, and we present the matter as one which demands attention from the Southern States.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Always foremost in the path of infamy, Vermont has taken a step from which the more considerate sisters of New-England shrunk in prudent apprehension of possible consequences. But even Vermont exhibited some hesitancy in placing itself in the unequivocal attitude of antagonism to the authority of the Federal Government, which it assumes by its vote of supplies to the rebels in Kansas. At last the thing is done under the decent disguise of a charitable contribution to destitute emigrants from the Free States.

If this be the spirit of the donation, it justifies our suspicion of the character of the people whom the Emigrant Aid Society imported into Kansas. If they are so destitute of the necessaries of life as to appeal to the sympathies of a benevolent public, they were not the persons to undertake the enterprise of subduing the rugged wilderness of an uncultivated region. They were unequal to the hardships of frontier life. They were vagabonds and paupers—the refuse of the redundant population of New-England. The Yankee who embarks upon the world in quest of fortune, whether as pedagogue or peddler, whether to vend some machine of fabulous power, to retail rags in a remote village, or to preach the Gospel among the heathen of the South, is as well distinguished by the energy of his character and the fertility of his resources, as by his lank locks and nasal twang. To him the apparently impossible achievement of accumulating wealth on a sand-bank is no[t] [illegible]. He only wants an opportunity for the free play of his smooth tongue and nimble fingers. The Yankee whom the Emigrant Aid Society have sent into Kansas, is a very different individual. He is utterly helpless, and clamors for succor in the extremities of cold and hunger. A vagrant and outcast in the first instance, he did not go to Kansas to earn a subsistence by the labor of his hands. He went there to *vote, and not to work. His mission* is to manufacture a Free State, not to dig the earth. He contracted to drive away the Southern settler by the terrors of arson and burglary—not to become a peaceful law-abiding, self-sustaining citizen himself. For a while he subsisted on the uncertain resources of petit-larceny; but now that an energetic administration has repressed the predatory play of his faculties, he cries out for bread and clothing. The tender heart of Vermont is touched by the appeal, and she responds by a donation of twenty thousand dollars.

This is the formal action of a State in its sovereign capacity. This is a contribution by a member of the Confederacy to the necessities of an organized opposition to the supremacy of the Federal authority.

Meanwhile, the scheme of excluding Slavery from Kansas, through the agency of the Emigrant Aid Society, is zealously promoted by individual exertion. The defeat of FREMONT has not moderated the ardor of the Abolitionists in New-England. If the "wrongs of Kansas" have lost anything of their pathetic importunity, the deficiency of interest is more than supplied by the promising prospects of a speculation in land. The stockholders in the Emigrant Aid Society want nothing to the realization of a splendid fortune but an adequate supply of labor on their extensive domain. Slaves will not answer, because of the constant care and provision they demand of the master. White men and white women, capable of work for fourteen hours a day, and claiming no solicitude or expense in case of sickness—this is the sort of machinery with which the Emigrant Aid Society of Massachusetts proposes to extort an interest on its capital from the bowels of "bleeding" Kansas. Above all things, the Emigrant Aid Society must create a demand for labor. To this end—of which the ultimate object is the enhancement of the lands of the Company—steam-engines must be purchased, saw-mills erected, hotels built, and other such schemes be set to work in Kansas. "Men must be hired to go there." Money is wanted for this purpose. "The strongest feature of the society is their money basis; and they should develop it, *for it is the backbone of the society.*" ATCHISON saw the object of the society, and inflicted an effective blow upon "*their money interest*, when he destroyed the Free-State Hotel at Lawrence." "But notwithstanding all their losses, the stock was now worth more than their original investment, and if the society had only a fair chance, *they would do all they had promised.*" This is the style in which a Yankee philanthropist appeals to the compassion of the Yankee heart. The money interest is the *backbone* of a benevolent institution, and an enterprise of pure humanity is promoted by the sordid impulses of a selfish heart. Admirable Emigrant Aid Society, thus to harmonize the venal instincts of the individual, with the angelic aspirations of the company!

These operations of New-England philanthropy are apt to excite disgust in an honest bosom, but they convey a lesson which the South should not despise.

From the beginning of the Kansas controversy, the South has demanded nothing more than the impartial protection of the laws, and the quiet enjoyment of its rights under the Constitution. By the repeal of the Missouri restriction, the South was simply reinstated in the possession of a privilege of which it had been despoiled by the arbitrary and illegal legislation of a less enlightened day.

The Kansas-Nebraska bill removed an unjust restriction on the development of the South, and covered its institutions with the ægis of the Constitution. It restored the Slave States to an equality in the Confederacy, and offered atonement for their violated dignity. That was enough. We did not ask any special favor for Slavery. We did not want the Government to stimulate its expansion by any artificial agency. Its exclusion or extension was remitted to the decision of the people, declaring their will through *a legitimate organism. But at this stage of the game* the Emigrant Aid Society interposed to repel Slavery from Kansas, and to deny the South any participation in the common Territory. To counteract the machinations of the Abolitionists of Massachusetts, and to vindicate the rights of the South, our people prepared to dispute the possession of Kansas by whatsoever argument the adversary might select. New-England chose to stake the issue on the efficiency of its Emigrant Aid Society; and the South summoned its own adventurous sons to the rescue of Kansas from the grasp of Abolitionism. The South was successful. The scheme of forcing Kansas into the Union as a Free State was defeated, the South maintained its priority of claim and possession in that Territory, and Slavery made good its position against the creatures of the Emigrant Aid Society.

But the victory is not yet completely won. The Emigrant Aid Society is still in the field, and the people of the South must now decide whether they will resign their great advantages, or make good their conquest. Who will aid Kansas?

Southern Preparations for the Subjugation of Kansas.

LARGE SOUTHERN MEETING AT WESTPORT, MO.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of Southern men, for the purpose of encouraging and facilitating Southern emigration to Kansas, was held at Westport, Mo., on Friday, Sept. 18, 1856.

Col. B. F. TREADWELL was appointed President; Maj. MOON, CHARLES McCORD, Mr. BLOUNT, WM. BEARD, Capt. BROWNING, and F. RICHARDSON, were appointed Vice-Presidents; and J. H. DANFORTH and EDWARD HOWARD were requested to act as Secretaries.

Col. TREADWELL, on taking the Chair, requested Col. H. D. CLAYTON to state the object of the meeting. Col. CLAYTON said a crisis of great importance in the affairs of Kansas had arrived. Whatever had been achieved in the past, was of little consequence, if the present was suffered to pass unimproved. True, many of you have been driven from your homes, and your houses burned to the ground by highwaymen and banditti, but you have not been deprived of your citizenship.

The time is fast approaching when it will become necessary for you to return to the Territory, and there exercise that boasted highest privilege of an American. To do this successfully, immediate action—united and harmonious action—is necessary. Let there be no dissension in our ranks. Alabamians, Georgians, Missourians, Carolinians, or from whatever other State we may happen to come, as a few days past we went forth upon the tented field, and the enemy disappeared before our advancing columns, so now let us go forth into a common cause against a common enemy, and a peaceful, though not the less glorious victory will be ours. All the glories of the past, all the joys of the present, and all the hopes of the future conjure us, if we have any petty jealousies, to let them sink, at least for the present, into the grave of the past, and, united in heart and hand, let us set about the work that is before us, if need be, with a glorious self-denial, and in its successful confirmation generations yet unborn will rise up and call us blessed. It is for the purpose of agreeing upon some plan of action that we have met to-day.

We cannot undertake to give Col. C.'s remarks in full, nor do him justice in the brief sketch of his speech here given. He concluded by offering the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed in proportion to the number of persons present, originally from each Southern State, represented to draft resolutions and determine upon some plan of future action.

Which resolution was unanimously adopted and the following Committee appointed under it:

From Alabama—Capt. Browning, S. G. Read, J. C. Sims and Chas. McCord.
From Georgia—M. R. Murphy, Q. A. Jernigan.
From South Carolina—Wm. Beard.
From Kentucky—J. A. Reynolds.
From Mississippi—S. J. Brown.
From Florida—W. R. Deter.
From Maryland—F. X. Richardson.
From Virginia—J. S. Rucker.
From North Carolina—J. W. Kelly.
From Delaware—Benj. Dawson.
From Missouri—C. M. Oliver.

The Committee then retired, and during their absence, Colonel H. C. PATE and others entertained the meeting with appropriate and patriotic speeches.

The Committees reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The condition of affairs in the Territory of Kansas, and the action of the new Governor, demands the prompt and speedy action of all law and order men who are in favor of securing to the South and to southern settlers in Kansas their equal rights; and

Whereas, as law and order emigrants, we are unable to enter the territory as armed, organized companies; and, by our action, having met for the purpose of exposing our views as to the best policy to be pursued under existing circumstances, be it

Resolved, That in defiance of Yankee guerillas and LANE's banditti, we will make claims and occupy them.

Resolved, That we mutually pledge "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor," to aid and support at all hazards and to the last extremity, each other in all efforts to colonize Kansas with pro-Slavery population.

Resolved, That with heartfelt gratitude we recognize the sterling patriotism of the gallant Missourians, and tender to them our thanks for their efforts to sustain our rights; and, although for a time disappointment has been the result, yet we should remember that patriotism is never without its reward; although success may not now attend sacrificing exertion, yet the Missourians have done better than succeed—they have deserved success.

Resolved, That those persons from the South, who have settled in Kansas, or intend doing so immediately, organize themselves into companies or colonies, consisting of not less than [illegible] nor more than [illegible] men, and that these different companies settle at convenient distances from each other, so as to afford mutual protection.

Resolved, That this meeting appoint representatives whose duty it shall be to canvass the Southern States and collect means, so as to secure our colonists in Kansas against want during the coming Winter, and for the benefit of future emigration to Kansas.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint an Executive Committee, whose duty it shall be to receive and disburse all moneys collected by the representatives in their respect[ive] [illegible]

[illegible]

For Arkansas—Albert Pike, Albert Rust, Judge Watson, W. E. Powell and Cornelius Locke.
For Texas—J. L. Hunter, F. W. Bowden, [illegible] Shelly and G. Tucker.
For Louisiana—J. C. Anderson, Samuel Haynes, J. C. Blackman, Alex. McRae and editors of the New-Orleans *Delta*.
For Mississippi—J. A. Quitman, James [illegible] and Hon. Mr. Barksdale.

Under the 6th resolution, the following persons were appointed the Executive Committee:

For Westport—A. G. Boone and James Findlay.
For Leavenworth—William H. Russell.
For Lexington—J. C. Anderson and H. T. [illegible].

On motion of Judge WILSON, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the papers of the South.

The thanks of the meeting were then tendered to its officers, and adjourned.

B. F. TREADWELL, President.

J. H. DANFORTH, } Secretaries.
EDWD. HOWARD, }

Gov. Wise's Visit to Wheatland.

From the Richmond National American, Nov. [illegible].

The perturbed spirit that occupies the executive chair of Virginia, seems determined to "keep moving." A few weeks since, he was at Raleigh, advising with the Governor of South Carolina, as to the most effective plan for a dissolution of the Union in the event of the election of FREMONT, and concocting a plan for the capture [of] Old Point Comfort by the combined fleets and armies of the States over which their Excellencies respectively claim the right to "declare martial law." Now, we are informed that he is at *Wheatland*,—but whether he has gone as the minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary of the fire-eaters of the South, or is merely "doing a little safe business on private account," has not, as yet, transpired. Surely, they are mad, or worse, who bewail the degeneracy of the times, and complain that the intellectual giants of Virginia have all passed away, in the face of the fact that the great author of the [illegible] Letter, besides performing (if he does) all the duties appertaining to his office, for which the State pays him five thousand dollars a year, finds time to contrive and provide for a general smash up of the existing institutions of the Republic, in case the majority of the people do not his bidding, and has still leisure to assist FORNEY and JOHN VAN BUREN in their task of "determining the policy of the incoming Administration."

After all, his Excellency of Virginia is admirably suited for the office of peace-maker between the factions, that, like two packs of hungry wolves with the body of a dead deer between them, sit snapping at each other, in anticipation of a fierce battle over the spoils. The Governor, though ready to hang every Whig or Know-Nothing Free-Soiler as high as Haman, nevertheless is "head and heart, soul and body, all his might" with COCHRANE, REDFIELD & Co., and whilst he was bent on a dissolution of the Union rather than see a sectional candidate of the Republican school elevated to the Presidency, can yet "look out at the North to be a Pro-Slavery man," provided always that he shall be a Democrat! He is, therefore, just the man to act as mediator, and we have little doubt that by a conference of a few days duration between Prince John, the Knight of [illegible], and the author of the [illegible] letter, the [illegible] will be able to arrange matters to the entire satisfaction of his Southern friends. Of course, nobody believes that the suggestion of HUNTER's name in connection with a Cabinet appointment by some of the quidnuncs of the press, had anything to do with the hot haste in which his Excellency took the road to Wheatland.

An Infamous Fact.

FREE NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN LOUISIANA.

From the Alexandria (Rapides) American, Nov. 6.

We have hitherto refrained from noticing the infamous fact that a precinct in this parish is controlled entirely by a colony of free negroes. We have done so, because we were unwilling to expose so foul a spot upon the fair fame of our parish, if other means could be found of removing it; but we are compelled now to announce to the people of Louisiana that a precinct in this parish—familiarly known as the "Ten Mile Precinct"—gives a large vote, nine-tenths of which are cast by mulattoes and free negroes. At the election on Tuesday last that precinct gave one vote for the American ticket and seventy-eight for the Democratic ticket. To this, however, we have not the shadow of an objection. We have no desire that a negro man's vote should be given to American candidates, and we know that the man who cast the single ballot there for FILLMORE was white. But we do protest against decent, respectable men countenancing and winking at the atrocity of negro suffrage, and we also protest against men (whose claims to respectability and decency, if once doubtful, can now no longer be admitted) going among these negroes in the "hail fellow, well met" style, rallying them around a ballot-box of their own, placing the ballots in their hands, and urging them on to outrage the Constitution, break the law and trample upon the rights of legal voters.

When the fact becomes generally known that free negro suffrage is permitted in a portion of this parish to an extent that often decides the result—as in the case of the last election for sheriff—and we shall take good care to have it published in other Louisiana papers than the *American*—it will startle many an honest voter, in the Democratic as well as in the American ranks, for no honest man can, understandingly, give it his sanction, and no sensible man can fail to see its corrupting and dangerous tendencies.

We are not prepared to go into the particulars of the matter now, but if circumstances permit, we shall make a thorough exposé of it, and show up in connection therewith the conduct of sundry persons in precisely the colors it deserves.

At the same time, we notify those persons that we are personally responsible for what we say or may say—that we stand ready to give them a white man's chance, although they do not deserve it—and that if they reply to us in terms of blackguardism we shall answer them with similar weapons.

From the New-Orleans Crescent.

By reference to an article in another column, taken from the Alexandria [illegible] of the 6th instant, it will be seen that there is a Free-Negro Colony in Louisiana, and that the inhabitants thereof exercise the "glorious" prerogative of suffrage with a promptitude and unanimity delightful to hear of in these degenerate days. That Colony is situated in the parish of Rapides, and is familiarly styled the "Ten Mile Precinct." It gives a large vote, "nine-tenths of which," remarks our Alexandria cotemporary, "is cast by *mulattoes and free negroes*."

We call the particular attention of HORACE GREELEY, and his brother and sister philanthropists, to this excessively significant and significantly excessive fact. In New-York—a State which has just voted for FREMONT, free religion, free love, Anti-Slavery gods, Anti-Slavery heavens, Anti-Slavery bibles and Anti-Slavery constitutions—a negro, no matter how thick and kinky his wool, cannot vote without he is the lawful owner of divers and sundry dollars worth of property known to and recognized by the statutes of the aforesaid gloriously philanthropic commonwealth. But, at "Ten Mile Precinct," parish of Rapides, State of Louisiana, we understand that free darkeys, having "nary red," vote without let or hindrance! Do not these facts demonstrate that the free negro philanthropy of New-York is all a snare and a delusion, when contrasted with the free negro philanthropy of Louisiana? Let SUMNER, SEWARD and BEECHER respond.

We have not yet heard it rumored that the free negroes of other parishes intend meeting in general Convention for the purpose of asserting their claims to an equality of privilege with their brethren of Rapides. But it would not astonish us in the least to see them moving in the matter. Nothing could astonish us now-a-days. Were the [illegible] to call upon us, we would accept a suitable apology with the utmost readiness! Then, again, it strikes us the darkeys would have good grounds of justification. Is a "free nigger" in Rapides better than a "free nigger" in Orleans, Jefferson, Lafourche and East Baton Rouge? Not a particle. Then why should the "free nigger" of Rapides be elevated above his sable brother elsewhere? We can discover no solvent reason for the invidious distinction.

Here is a theme for humanitarian philosophers and statesmen; but as we have no pretensions in either line, we'll just drop the subject. In the meantime, would it not be a good plan for the free negroes of the State to make swift tracks for Ten Mile Precinct, Rapides Parish? We think so. We know of a score or more in this city whose departure would gladden the hearts of the residents of several neighborhoods. Do go, Messrs. free gentlemen of color. You can vote in classic, fertile, generous, philanthropic old Rapides! You can't vote here. White folks won't let you. White folks don't object in Ten Mile Precinct.

Another Negro Insurrection in Texas.

A letter to the Galveston *Civilian*, dated Victoria, Nov. 7, says:

"Another negro insurrection, as I am informed, was gotten up in Lavaca County during the early part of last week. Several white men were implicated in the affair, one of them was severely horsewhipped, and they were ordered to leave the country. Had it not fortunately been detected, it would have been the means of killing a great many persons. It was very extensive, so much so that even the negroes of Victoria and De Witt Counties were informed as regards the insurrection. The negroes had killed off all the dogs in the neighborhood, and were preparing for a general attack."

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

MONDAY, NOV. 24, 1856.

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Lord Palmerston on Cotton.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, the veteran British Statesman, and Her Majesty's First Lord of the Treasury, has been warmly welcomed by the Manchester men, while on a brief visit to their city and its neighborhood. The ovation appears to have been an exceedingly wordy one—too much so, according to one of the Liverpool journals, for the self-possession of his lordship. Overwhelmed by three successive harangues from the President of the Mechanics' Institute, a college professor and a dissenting parson, and all without previous notice or rehearsal, he was completely disconcerted for the moment, and actually *balked*—a misfortune that seldom or ever happens to him in the House of Commons. Even the presence of Lady PALMERSTON, who was permitted to share the honors of the day, could scarcely reassure him. However, he [illegible] get off a speech, and that without failing to elicit the warm applause and occasional laughter of his large and not wholly exhausted audience. Of course an orator of his long-tried experience could not fail to profit by the favorite theme of the place, if not the occasion. As one of our Yankee speakers would enlarge on boots and brogans at Lynn, or on onions at Weathersfield, so Her Majesty's First Minister dilated at length on Cotton at Manchester. We give his speech in another column.

The credulity of the distinguished Minister in regard to India and the West Coast of Africa must be pardoned, on this side the Atlantic, because of the direct compliment paid to the United States, though even this scarcely manifests a higher degree of practical knowledge of his subject. That the progressive development of our national industry is so readily admitted by one so prominent in authority in the English realm is sufficiently pleasing to our national vanity, without the doubtful suggestion that this industry in the way of fabricating cotton is likely very soon to run ahead of the power of producing the raw material. It may be, and we hope soon will be, that our home factories will make such an impression on the great crop of the country as to render the planting interest less dependent than it has been in former years, and is yet, in some measure, upon the foreign market. But this has relation mainly to price, and his lordship may possess himself in peace on the more vital question of supply, at all events for very many years to come—not so many, to be sure, as will be required by the Government and the India Board to find a substitute for the American crop in India, or to turn the ground-nut soil of Africa into a successful cotton culture, but still a good long period!

Every year or two we have occasion to notice the revival at Manchester of the folly of looking up new Cotton fields. With all the professions of good-will for this country from that and kindred English quarters, it has grown to be a mania with them to look forward with eager hope to the day of deliverance from our Cotton supply. The burden, one would suppose, is sufficiently light to be endured in quiet, since the lion's share of the profits of the trade falls to the Manchester mills. But the yoke, as these people are pleased to regard it, sits uneasy. The reflection is intolerable that American Cotton cannot be dispensed with, and that the price of the raw material must go up in proportion to the increasing greatness of their own manufacturing interest. Consumption has fairly overtaken supply, even with a crop of three and a half millions of bales, and under such circumstances, while Manchester herself has reaped the principal reward, the idea that the dependence upon the United States may be increased takes possession of the fears of the manufacturer, and is solemnly enlarged upon by a leading British statesman, even to the suggestion that our own factories may withhold a fair division of the crop from the English trade. The help for all this is easier discussed theoretically than brought to bear practically. The India alternative has proved a delusion for these twenty years or more, and without fault at the India Board, or with the British Government. The first great or formidable-looking trial was in 1840, by transplanting American seed, and directing its culture by practical American planters. No less than ten carefully selected commissioners, or overseers, were employed and for a period of ten years, taken from the Southern and Southwestern States, and sent to British India, to superintend the experiment. It was a failure, of course. The climate, the habits of the natives in tilling the plant, the impossibility of changing the latter, and the still greater difficulty of adapting American seed to Oriental soil, soon satisfied seven-tenths of the commissioners that little or no practical good could be accomplished. They returned after two or three years, surrendered their commissions to the India Board in London, and reached their homes in Mississippi and Louisiana, satisfied with having seen the elephant on his native plain. Three of the number remained, one, we believe, for seven years, the other two to the end of the allotted term of ten years, but all to no purpose. We remember to have met the last of the party on his way to the West in 1850. He had been gracefully treated by the India Board, and through their influence had received a handsome offer to hunt a cotton field in Australia! This, we believe, he accepted, and has been hunting ever since. Whether others of the party were invited to go to Jamaica, Algeria, or the West Coast of Africa, or not, we are not advised.

The singular conjunction in Lord PALMERSTON's speech of the suppression of the Slave-trade with the hopes of a new source of supply of cotton from the West Coast, sounds very like gammon, though we are far from believing that his Lordship, who is a most accomplished and experienced diplomatist, as well as profound statesman, and unused, of course, to the popular dodge described by this term, intended anything short of perfect good faith. We should rather ascribe his reference to the pea-nut and palm-oil developments of that country as affording the hope of the cotton culture hereafter, to the confusion of the moment and the want of rehearsal of his speech or its topics before hand. Be this as it may, it is honorable to his watchfulness and zeal as one of Her Majesty's Ministers, if not to his sagacity as a practical statesman, that he omits mention of no place except the Rock of Gibraltar, likely to enlarge the sources of the Cotton supply, while pledging the whole attention of the Government to the serious and continued investigation of the subject.

Heading off a Steamboat Commodore!

The extinguishment of the Patriot GOICOURIA in the correspondence which he provoked with General WALKER, and to which we made reference on Saturday, has something of a sequel relating to Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT that ought not to be overlooked. It is developed in the correspondence, growing out of the Goicouria affair, that the late patriot was substantially the agent, avowed or secret, of the famous Steamboat Commodore, and that he was to be used first in a friendly way, and in default of success, in a very questionable, if not hostile, way, to bring about the restoration of the grant and privileges of the old Nicaragua Transit Company. The efforts of Mr. VANDERBILT in this direction had been singularly multiform before the appearance of GOICOURIA on the Nicaragua Boards, and no less singularly unsuccessful. He could neither beg nor buy back the forfeited franchise of a concern which was conceived in wild speculation, prosecuted in lawless disregard of character and good faith, and was finally strangled, as a just punishment for its wrongs upon the former Government of Nicaragua, which the managers here had intimidated into silent submission. Not the least of its manifold transgressions upon a weak and defenceless power was the prompting of the assault upon and complete destruction of Greytown by the United States sloop-of-war *Cyane*; a transaction of which our own Government was made heartily ashamed, and which was initiated by the Transit Company at Washington, as a blind to the frauds which they were perpetually committing upon Nicaragua, by concealing and withholding the transit dues which they had solemnly covenanted to account for and pay.

When GOICOURIA was employed, Mr. VANDERBILT had already failed to embroil the British Captain TARLETON in his quarrel with WALKER. He had summarily failed, also, to enlist the sympathies of Secretary MARCY and the action of the Government. And, if rumor be not at fault, the Transit gentlemen here had been cruelly disappointed because WALKER could not be driven out by their *allies* in Costa Rica, who had been encouraged, from *this* quarter, to believe that WALKER was an unwelcome tyrant to the natives of Nicaragua, who would revolt on the first appearance of foreign or neighborly aid. Such repeated failures would have earlier discouraged any other steam line jobber than Mr. VANDERBILT. But he had made the first great blunder in supposing that WALKER was light metal, and a poor fillibuster at best, and of course could be driven, or circumvented, to restore the the Transit charter, without the payment of the first cent of the half million of arrearages due the Nicaraguan Government—the exact amount, as since audited, proves to be $442,000—and with his proverbial stubbornness, and a wrecklessness of consequences to the property under his administration which has surprised as well as victimized its stockholders, he determined to fight WALKER to the bitter end. This would have been folly under all the circumstances, even if the just claim of the Government of Nicaragua had not stood in the way and constituted *prima facie* ground for the revocation of the grant, and it was made the extreme of madness by this additional weight against the Company. But so it was; all the valuable steamship property of the concern was tied up at the docks in New-York and San Francisco, and all the transit ebuipage, lake and river boats, and other movables in Nicaragua, suffered to go to rack, and finally, at the end of the four months allowed for settlement by the decree of revocation, forfeited to the Government, all to gratify the "Commodore" in his one-sided fight with the fillibustering, but strongly-entrenched "General" in Nicaragua!

The result to the Transit Company has been most diastrous, of course. All hopes of compromise or settlement with WALKER were early destroyed by VANDERBILT's implacable and unwise hostility, and the impotent indulgence of his rage through other than legitimate channels. The concern has been wholly broken up; the stock reduced in value to three cents on the dollar; the steamships seized by the Sheriff for debt; the transit property on the Isthmus forfeited, after valuation, by way of partial recompense to the Government for their long-neglected claim, and a new company, under a different and wealthy ownership, now fully established!

That this has been mainly, if not wholly, the fault of Mr. VANDERBILT, all the world, except perhaps some few of his blind partisans, were prepared to believe before the fresh revelations growing out of the detection, by WALKER and his friends, of the late patriot GOICOURIA. That this man was VANDERBILT's agent, he confessed as early as May last to Mr. J. P. HEISS. That he attempted, through him, when it was too late, in August, to negotiate with WALKER, is also in evidence; and that GOICOURIA was encouraged by VANDERBILT, or some other party directly or indirectly connected with the old Transit Company, to attempt to fit out an expedition, ostensibly for Nicaragua, *via* Honduras, but, to all present appearances, against WALKER through Honduras, is the latest phase of the affair. But since the patriot has been extinguished, it may be fairly concluded that the steamboat Commodore has been finally headed off! He has found a nut in the fillibustering General past his cracking! It is his first great defeat in steam-line diplomacy.

The Supposed Insecurity of the Western Alliance.

We publish this morning sundry interesting articles from English and French journals on the present condition and future prospects of the Western alliance. The reports that, for the last month, have reached this country, have led most people to believe that the union between the two Governments was drawing to a close. The differences were attributed to the subtle scheming of Russian diplomacy, and European journals of respectability have announced in positive terms that an alliance had been formed between Russia and France. From the tenor of the news received by the *Niagara*, these statements appear to have been somewhat premature. There is doubtless truth in the assertion that France and Russia have been gradually drawn towards each other since the war, and that differences, at the present moment, exist between the Governments of NAPOLEON and VICTORIA. The nature of these differences has not yet been officially revealed, but it is believed that they have reference to the re-assembling of the European Congress. England, it is said, requires the absolute exclusion of Russia from the conferences, unless she first settles the frontier question as directed by the treaty of Paris. That which, more than anything else, has created an impression of the insincerity of the alliance, is the fierce war in which the British and French press have been for some time engaged. An article in the *Constitutionnel*, supposed at first to emanate from an official source, pointed to England as the impediment to the reassembling of the Paris Congress, and accused her of sinister endeavors to prolong the war. The *Débats* and other French journals, with the exception of the *Siècle*, echoed the views of the *Constitutionnel*, until the *Moniteur*, under imperial instruction, told them that such were not the sentiments of the Government of the Emperor. The *Times* and the British press generally are of course particularly severe upon their French cotemporaries. The *Morning Post* occupies itself with reviewing Russian diplomacy, paints it in the blackest colors, and denounces in violent terms its schemes to evade the obligations imposed by the treaty of Paris. The Russian organ, *Le Nord*, replies in a furious manner, and to appease the Vienna Cabinet, it is found necessary to deny officially that Lord PALMERSTON has anything whatever to do with the London *Post* or its intemperate attacks. According to its present aspect, therefore, the storm looks more like a newspaper war than any serious dissension between France and England. The *Moniteur* assures us that the two powers are still agreed upon all the great questions of the day, and are divided only in opinion upon one of very slight interest. With this assurance—having no opportunity of knowing aught to the contrary—the public in Europe are obliged, for the present, to rest satisfied.

A New Algiers.

If any one had prophesied when FRANKLIN PIERCE was elected to the Presidency, that before the expiration of his term of four years, the Missouri Compromise would be repealed, he would have been pronounced a fool for his boldness. Yet the deed has been done, and we have already ceased wondering at it. What would be said now, if it should be prophesied that before the expiration of Mr. BUCHANAN's four years, the African slave-trade would be reopened by this country, and all the old horrors of that inhuman traffic which so outraged the heart of all christendom should be reënacted? Wild and improbable as such an event may now seem, it is much more likely to happen than the Missouri Compromise was to be repealed four years ago. Then there were no organs of public opinion, either North or South, that had the boldness to advocate the repeal, but now the principal and ablest journals of the South are daily advocating the reopening of the traffic in African negroes. Charleston seems to be ambitious of becoming the Algiers of the new Slave traffic, and by the activity of its editors, the energy of the Rhetts, Brookses and Keitts of South Carolina, it may in time become as infamous for its traffic in human beings as the Mediterranean city whose fame it emulates.

There is one little difficulty in the way, which may have the the effect to check, for a while, the consummation of the pet project of the South. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a purely Democratic affair, but the African Slave-trade has been declared by all the great powers of Europe piracy, and those who are detected in it are treated as pirates. If we were to engage in the business again, it would simply involve us in a war with all the rest of the world, and entail a disgrace upon the name of an American which would endure for centuries. But such considerations as these are not likely to have much weight with a people who indorse and consecrate the acts of such ruffians as Col. BROOKS.

Black Votes at the South.

The Alexandria *American*, published at Rapides, La., publishes, with becoming exclamations of horror, what it calls the "infamous fact," that in a certain town in that State called the Ten Mile Precinct, nine-tenths of the votes are cast by free negroes and mulattoes. But, the infamy of the fact is greatly heightened in the view of the paper making the announcement, by the circumstance of these black and yellow voters all being on the Democratic side. Nine out of ten voted for BUCHANAN, and only one voted for the American ticket. They were real black voters, but not Black Republicans. By what "Plaquemining" process they contrived to control the election in a State where they are not allowed to vote by law, is not explained.

ELECTION FRAUDS.—The Grand Jury, in closing their labors on Saturday, made a most important and startling presentment in respect to the irregularities and malpractices of the inspectors at the recent election. The Recorder added to the effect of the presentment by his address to the Jury, in which he made some portentous side-hits at certain members of the Police Department, and intimated that there was something rotten somewhere about that important part of our Municipal Government. The District-Attorney wound up the business by stating that some sixty indictments had been found against inspectors of election for not making their returns according to law. Perhaps some of those persons who have rashly inferred that the Press in this City lacked the influence commonly attributed to it, because the vote of the City was not in accordance with the political sentiment of the most popular journals, may find in the presentment of the Grand Jury and the address of the Recorder a satisfactory solution of the mystery.

TAPPING NEW-YORK AT BOTH ENDS.—The immense commerce of New-York, and its unprecedented growth, very naturally excite the envy, as well as the admiration, of less favored Atlantic cities. Constant efforts are made on all sides to deprive the metropolis of the New World of her trade, and to divert in other directions some of the rivulets of commerce which are constantly pouring wealth into her lap. But still New-York grows, and must continue to grow in magnitude and splendor, in spite of all the efforts made to check her progress. We alluded a few days since to the magnificent scheme of Mr. DUDLEY MANN, who proposes to deprive New-York and Liverpool of their commercial supremacy, by transferring the trade of the two places to Milford Haven in Wales, and some port in the Chesapeake—probably Norfolk. The method by which this is to be done is the establishment of a line of weekly steamships, of 25,000 tons burden each, between the two ports. Mr. MANN resigned his post as Assistant Secretary of State, and went over to England for the express purpose of inaugurating his scheme. But we doubt if he lives long enough to see it commenced. The State Department could very well afford to lose the services of an assistant who indulged in such airy projects. The Boston *Post*, in emulation of the Welsh-Chesapeake scheme of Mr. MANN, makes an assault upon the other side of New-York, by publishing an equally magnificent project for establishing a mammoth line of steamships between Boston and Ireland, with one branch landing at Belfast and another at Galway. The Boston-Belfast line, it is estimated, would make a saving of time amounting to nearly a day, as compared with the passages between New-York and Liverpool. But the great difficulties in the way of realizing these paper plans are the existing state of things, the proximity of Liverpool to the manufacturing towns and mining districts of England, which can neither be transferred to Ireland, nor brought any nearer to Wales, and the natural advantages of New-York, as well as the great system of internal improvements which connect her with the West. Unless these great advantages can be overcome, all thoughts may as well be abandoned of transferring the commerce of New-York and Liverpool either to Norfolk and Milford Haven, or to Boston and Belfast.

FURTHER REVELATIONS OF GEN. GOICOURIA.—The developments made by the patriot GOICOURIA, in the letters of Gen. WALKER to him, which we publish this morning, are becoming exceedingly interesting and exciting. President WALKER, it appears, has, or at least had, no desire for annexation to this country, and as for his disappointed ambassador to Great Britain, he had no desire for anything but to revolutionize Cuba. The expedition by the *El Dorado* was not intended for Nicaragua, but for the Queen of the Antilles. The General is getting his hands full of business, but in the midst of all his perplexities he stops to defend his personal honor by a duel. If President WALKER can find time to make any replies to Gen. GOICOURIA, and should think it worth his while to do so, we shall doubtless be favored with some highly entertaining and instructive revelations by and by.

THE GREAT ARROWSMITH HOAX.—It will be seen by a correspondence which we publish elsewhere, that Mr. CUYLER, the President of the Georgia Central Railroad, has thought it necessary to send to the London *Times* a formal and official denial of the nonsensical story furnished to that paper by a Mr. ARROWSMITH, professing to give an account of certain horrible transactions which took place on that Road last August. There is one fact stated in Mr. CUYLER's letter which will probably cause some astonishment in England, viz.: that since the Road commenced operations there has been but one life lost upon it.

☞ Miss ANN JAY, daughter of the late JOHN JAY, died about one week ago, and on Friday last, her sister, Mrs. MARIA BANYER, widow of GOLDSBOROUGH BANYER, and the last of Mr. JAY's daughters, died. Mrs. BANYER's illness was very short, and she had attained the age of 75 years. Her funeral will take place at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, this morning.

Shocking Accident at the Bergen Tunnel—Three Men Instantly Killed and Two Others Seriously Injured.

We described, a week or two since, the tunnel—over a mile in length—which the Long Dock Company are cutting through Bergen Hill from a little beyond the town of Hudson to within a mile and a half of Jersey City. The reporter dispatched to survey that important work, descended, with several of the Directors of the Company, one of the shafts of the tunnel, and the natural reflection came to his mind: What if the rope should break? The depth was seventy-five feet, and the bottom was composed of large, sharp-edged masses of stone, hewn from the hard trap-rock. Fortunately those who descended on that occasion into the bowels of the earth returned safe to her surface.

On Saturday, in that same shaft, a fearful accident occurred. About noon, as five of the men employed in excavating, were being raised in the tub employed for that purpose, the rope, just as they were on a level with the land, suddenly broke, and they were precipitated to the bottom. Three of them were instantaneously killed, and the remaining two were so severely injured that it is feared they cannot recover. The names of the killed are PATRICK DALY, a single man, aged about 24 years; MARTIN BURKE, aged about 38 years,—he had a wife and four children in Ireland; ROBERT RILEY, about 39 years old—leaves a wife and child in this country. The injured are PATRICK MCNICHOL, a young man, whose right leg is broken, and who sustained severe internal injuries by the shock, and PETER DAYNIN, whose right leg is also broken, and who is badly bruised. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital.

The accident was owing to the overcrowding of the tub on previous occasions. Shortly before the accident ten men had been hoisted in it from the shaft. The rope—a copper cable—was considered strong enough to bear a weight of several tons.

Coroner SPEER took testimony yesterday, and being satisfied that the occurrence was purely accidental, he gave permission to bury the bodies, and they were interred in the Catholic Cemetery in Bergen.

Collision on the New-York and Erie Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Last night, as No. 1 freight train was going upon the switch at Hales Eddy, it was run into by the night express passenger-train, throwing the three rear cars of the freight-train off the track and down the embankment, smashing them considerably. The collision was caused by the reckless carelessness exhibited by the engineer of the night express, he knowing that he was to pass the freight-train at this place, and the conductor of the freight-train having taken the extra precaution (not required in such cases) to send out a man, with a signal of danger, to warn the approaching train. That the forward train was filled with freight instead of passengers is considered very fortunate by A SPECTATOR.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1856.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

More of Wise's Visit to the President Elect—Mr. Buchanan's Conservatism and his Conversion of his Visitor.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1856.

An article in the Richmond *Enquirer*, which you will receive simultaneously with this communication, is worthy of notice, as indicative of a change of views in that paper, and also, as fully corroborating the statements in my letter of yesterday, respecting the late visit of Gov. WISE to Wheatland. It is the first symptom of that "graceful yielding," on the part of the more generous Southern friends of Mr. BUCHANAN, to the exigencies of his position, which sensible men have foreseen must be the consequence of the repudiation of sectionalism, as a basis of his Administration. With all the impetuosity of Mr. WISE, and the exaggerated displays of ultra-Southern feeling he has frequently made, it would be unjust to class him among the number of fire-eaters who are not open to conviction. One of the worst misfortunes of the weak and vacillating Government of President PIERCE has been the impression it has fostered, that the Northern States desire to dictate to, and oppress the South. I constantly meet with otherwise intelligent Southerners, who are convinced that every voter, north of Mason and Dixon's line, is a Garrison or a Greeley; and that the Free States are only prevented, by lack of power, from undertaking an armed crusade against Slavery. There are multitudes of individuals in South Carolina and Georgia, but particularly in Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, popularly called Disunionists, who, in reality, are no more than over-sensitive State-Rights men, infected with this unfortunate fear, lest the North should encroach upon the doctrine of State sovereignty. The number of genuine secession partisans is excessively small. They bear about the same proportion to the whole population of the slaveholding States, that the disciples of armed Abolition do to that of the North. A profound statesman remarked to me this morning, "Disunionists, *per se*, of *either* section of the Union, ought to be allowed a wide berth; but too great care cannot be taken to discriminate between such and sound State-Rights men, whose confidence in the stability of the Republic would only cease, after a clear, plain and *successful* infraction of the provisions of the Constitution." Among those who have too hastily anticipated that such an infraction was impending, has been Governor WISE—a man of enlightened mind, and possessed, at bottom, of patriotic sentiments; but over credulous, and become identified, lately, in the public mind, with sectional demagogues, on account of his having so [illegible] mistaken the popular Northern feeling on the Slavery question. His confidence, however, in the integrity and far-sighted wisdom of Mr. BUCHANAN is [illegible] unbounded, and the President elect is probably the only person in whose power it was to disabuse his mind of its unfounded prejudices. No further details are necessary to be known, concerning the conversation between Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. WISE, than what I have already informed you of. They met and parted with cordial friendship; but the article in the Richmond *Enquirer* affords [illegible] evidence, at least, that the visit of the Governor of Virginia to Wheatland has resulted in a serious modification of his views respecting *facts*, though his principles, of course, remain unchanged.

I have repeatedly mentioned it to be Mr. BUCHANAN's belief, that a large majority of the people of the South—true as steel though they may be to the [illegible] of their respective States—are Union men. In this respect, the next President belongs to the "old school" of American statesmen. His faith in the *Union*, as the fundamental basis of the prosperity of this Continent, is constantly declared by him to be the corner stone of his political creed. Long experience has taught him, he says, that the solid, sober thought of the country is not to be judged of by the foam on the surface. The patriotic sentiment in the Slave States has been stifled, of late, by the clamors of a handful of demagogues; but with prudence and care it will burn with purer fire than ever. No doubt exists in my mind, that it will be the grand end and aim of the incoming Administration to rally under the common constitutional banner, *all, everywhere*, to whom the repose and prosperity of the country are dear. The proof has *already* been given that menaces from extremists in *either* section of the country, will be unavailing, and that one part of the Confederacy will, under no circumstances, be favored, to the detriment of the other. If the dissent of the Richmond *Enquirer*, in the article to which I refer, from the ultra policy of the Charleston *Mercury* and New-Orleans *Delta* shall be found to signify the permanent adoption of a broad, national platform, by the Wise party in Virginia, it will be a cause of deep and sincere congratulation. Appearances look that way now, and they would have done so four years ago, if the firmness and caution of the present Administration had equaled its willingness to cater, for ambition's sake, to the worst passions of the sectional minority in the Southern States.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The most popular opera of the day, "Il Trovatore," will be repeated to-night, with all the principal artists in the cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, the celebrated Tragedian, commences an engagement here to-night, and will appear in a new romantic play written by himself, called "Cloud and Sunshine." Miss AGNES ELSWORTHY, an actress of note, also makes her *début* in this piece.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Three decided features in to-night's programme: "Pongo," "Katey," and "Evolutions on the Tight Rope."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—A new local comedy, called "Young New-York," will be played here to-night for the first time. It has been carefully prepared, and will be played by Miss KEENE, Mr. JORDAN, and the other prominent members of the company.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. BOURCICAULT's latest production, "Genevieve," continues on the bill, together with "Parents and Guardians."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The new and immensely popular drama of "Wealth and Worth," the "Night Owl," and the "Red Rover" to-night.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The exciting melodrama called "Camille, or the Fate of a Coquette," will be produced here to-night, and continued during the week. Mr. CLARKE, a very popular artist connected with this establishment, takes a double-barreled benefit to-night and this afternoon.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—A new burlesque on the opera of the "Bohemian Girl", will be produced here to-night, in connection with the usual allowance of minstrelsy.

The English stage is full of Americans at this moment, but is destined to be still more crowded. "Little CORDELIA HOWARD" and her parents, accompanied by Mr. P. T. BARNUM, who is to manage their business arrangements in Europe, went out in the *Baltic* on Saturday. They will create a sensation.

Philharmonic Society.

The first concert of the present (fifteenth) season was given by this highly prosperous Society, on Saturday evening. Our readers are familiar with its rapid growth; but the prodigious steps which it has made in popularity within the last *few* years is something to be wondered at. NIBLO's was too small last season—the Academy of Music is too small this. On Saturday the building was densely packed, even to the Amphitheatre. When will the Philharmonic Society commence that famous Hall? Now is the time; for the Academy is only large enough for the rehearsals, not for the concerts.

The present season is under the conductorship of Mr. EISFELD—Mr. BERGMANN, whom we all remember with satisfaction, having retired into the ranks. The programme contained no novelty, but was substantial and well approved in the main features. First we had BEETHOVEN's immortal fifth symphony, an abundant feast in itself. The performance of this work was extremely fine, especially in the delicious andante; indeed the precision of the orchestra, and the just *tempi* of the conductor were more observable than on any previous rendering of the symphony in New-York. The "Medea" overture, by CHERUBINI, (nicely played,) and the "Scotch Overture," by N. W. GADE, (scrambled through) were the other instrumental features. The latter piece was well chosen for playing out the audience. The only regret is that it cannot play itself out of the Library of the Society.

For a wonder, the vocal portion of the concert was admirable. We have only to mention the name of Mme. LA GRANGE and our readers will perceive the justice of this assertion. Mme. LA GRANGE sang on the latter [illegible] with [illegible] the Society [illegible] lady, Mlle. [illegible], was [illegible] vocalist, but during the week she announced to the Society that she was going to be sick for a few days, and could not sing. In this emergency, Mme. LA GRANGE volunteered. Her reception was, of course, enthusiastic.

Two soloists afflicted the concert—one on the violin; the other on the piano-forte. They were wise players, but not of sufficient importance to merit individual mention.

☞ P. T. BARNUM started for Europe on Saturday, in the *Baltic*. He goes, they say, as the business agent and manager of "Little CORDELIA HOWARD" and her parents, who are on board the same steamer.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WE WOULD CALL ATTENTION TO OUR STOCK OF FANCY AND PLAIN GOODS, FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. Our stock of Plushes, Cashmeres, Cassimeres and Overcoatings, comprises all that is new or desirable in the market, and we make them up with all the style for which our house has so long been celebrated.

CHAS. HUGUE, who for the past seven years has cut our pantaloons, still is with us.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Drapers and Tailors, No. 503 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.—STEPHEN BRUSH HAS this day associated WALTER F. BRUSH, JR., with himself, under the firm of BRUSH & CO., for the purpose of continuing the Provision Business on Commission and on their own account, at No. 36 Front-st. in this City.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1856.

WHO WILL SUFFER—WHEN DR. TOBIAS' celebrated VENETIAN LINIMENT will immediately cure cholera, colic, dysentery, vomiting, rheumatism, swellings, cuts, burns, &c.? Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all the druggists and storekeepers.

HERRING'S LAST TRIUMPH!

THE FOLLOWING ADDS BUT THREE MORE testimonials to the thousand and one similar certificates:

GREAT FIRE IN COENTIES-SLIP.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 22, 1856.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.: *Gents*: My store, No. 23 Coenties-slip, was destroyed last evening by fire. My books, bonds, notes, and other valuable papers, were preserved in a safe I purchased of you about ten years since, after lying in the burning ruins twenty hours.

I find my coupon bonds, money and other valuable papers as perfect as when put in the safe, having no marks or signs of fire on them.

Please send me another of your Improved Patent Champion Safes as soon as [illegible]. [illegible]

GREAT FIRE IN [illegible].

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. [illegible]

S. C. HERRING & CO.: *Gents*: Our store, [illegible] was destroyed last night by fire, and [illegible] source of congratulation to us to be able to assure you our books and papers, and some money in bank bills, [illegible] preserved entire, in a safe bought of you, six years [illegible]. We esteem it our duty, as it is a pleasure, to add our [illegible] in favor of your safes, and request you to send immediately one of your Improved Patent Champion Safes, one size larger than our old one.

Yours, respectfully, O'SULLIVAN & [illegible]

From the Daily Standard, Syracuse, Nov. 15, 1856.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.

One of Herring's Fire Proof Safes sold [illegible] P. Geer, of this City, passed through the ordeal of [illegible] fire in the First Ward of this city, and its contents came out in excellent order, as the following certificate triumphantly proves:

SALINA, Thursday, Nov. 13, [illegible]

Messrs. D. S. & S. P. GEER, Agents, or to all whom it may concern:

This is to certify that the safe of S. C. Herring & Co. which was bought of you Oct. 16, was burned at the fire which occurred here on the morning of the [illegible], and that the Safe underwent and resisted the intense heat, and was not moved until the afternoon [illegible], having remained in the fire 100 hours, and [illegible] out the contents in a good state of preservation; [illegible] paper on which this is written was part of the contents of said safe.

Purchasers are invited to call upon the subscribers [illegible] and compare the HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION with Wilder's and other patented Safes for sale.

SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, corner Water and Pine sts., and No. 5 Murray-st., [illegible]

INAUGURATION HYMN TO THE [illegible] THE PEOPLE.

HUMBLY INSCRIBED [illegible]

Our candidate's elected
By popular acclaim;
The people have selected
The men we first did name;
Their promises they tested
And found them all surpassed,
And these they have invested
With power supreme at last!

As PRESIDENTS OF FASHION,
SMITH BROTHERS chosen are;
No storms of jealous passion
The public choice could mar;
They live in two WHITE HOUSES
In FULTON-STREET of fame,
And bachelors and spouses
Their sway o'er clothes proclaim!

Then health to these great BROTHERS
And may they live and sell
At prices which no others
Could furnish half so well!
Dumb be the voice of passion,
And may all hearts respond,
When e'er the world of FASHION
SMITH BROTHERS wave their wand!

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

GREAT FIRE IN MURRAY-ST.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1856.

Messrs. Silas C. Herring & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: We are happy to inform you of the preservation of our books and papers during the devastating fire of the 9th inst., by means of the Iron Safe made for us by our order during the Spring of 1854.

We have reason to believe that the Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Lock on it, has on a former occasion saved us from trouble and loss by resisting the attempts of burglars made on it at that time. Yours, respectfully,

VAN WAGENEN, YEOMAN & CO.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES AT WHOLESALE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, and No. 54 Reade-st., have a full and choice stock of BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, GIMPS, &c., which are offered at the lowest prices.

WINDOW SHADES.—Our stock of WINDOW SHADES is the largest in New-York, and our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to offer these goods less than any other houses. We invite the attention of close buyers.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—With Hall's Patent-Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853, and are the only American Safes that were awarded medals at the London World's Fair.

These Safes are now admitted to be superior to any ever offered the public, and the subscribers challenge the world to produce an instance of these Safes failing to preserve their contents through the hottest fires, or a burglar picking the lock.

The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell Herring's Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and 5 Murray-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES—TO THE PUBLIC—THE undersigned hereby give notice that all suits and controversies in relation to the infringement of patents upon sewing machines, between the WHEELER & WILSON Manufacturing Company, I. M. SINGER & Co., and the GROVER & BAKER Sewing Machine Company, have been amicably arranged and settled.

WHEELER & WILSON, Manuf. Co.
I. M. SINGER & Co.
GROVER & BAKER, S. M. Co.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 20, 1856.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE EXCITEMENT of elections having ceased, we invite the attention of all judicious and money-making persons to our improved extra-rapid Sewing Machines. Loss of time while attending to political matters, and loss of office, or the failure to obtain office, may speedily be made up by the use of a Sewing Machine. We say to every mechanic in whose trade a Sewing Machine can be employed, that a loss of $1,000 a year is suffered by going without one.

I. M. SINGER, & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, the Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

JET BRACELETS ARE SOLD AT ROGERS' BAZAAR.—Jet Brooches are sold at Rogers' Bazaar.

Jet Ornaments are sold at Rogers' Bazaar.

Jet Goods of every variety are sold at Rogers' Bazaar of Fancy Goods and Toys, No. 450 Broadway.

NEW CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.—WILLIAM ROWE, JR., has removed to his new store, No. [illegible] Hudson-st., and is offering bargains in Carpets, Oil-Cloths, &c., for cash. Some choice styles just opened, very desirable.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern-improved PIANOS and MELODEONS are to be found only at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from $60 to $160; Melodeons, $40 to $135.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and patent powder-proof defiance locks and cross-bars. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

THE LIQUOR-DEALER SHOULD READ THE [illegible] Register this afternoon. Office No. 61 Franklin-st. Price 5 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] V. Rushton's PURE COD LIVER OIL [illegible] consumption and coughs, [illegible] night sweats, [illegible] strength to the body. [illegible] the only remedy in use. [illegible] prescribe it [illegible] success in all cases. [illegible] you see [illegible] FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name [illegible] each label, [illegible] RUSHTON in large letters [illegible] the back of each bottle. [illegible] and Retail Depôts, [illegible] Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., [illegible] Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

[illegible] Every Dwelling-House Should Have [illegible] Patent Weather Strip on its [illegible] DOORS AND FRENCH WINDOWS. [illegible] a perfect prevention to the ingress of wind, [illegible] besides being highly ornamental. Can be [illegible] any door or window in a few minutes, at a [illegible] GOLT & WHITTLESEY'S GAS FIX- [illegible] SHOW-ROOM, No. 382 Broadway, corner 31st- [illegible] City reference given.

[illegible] Hegeman, Clark & Co.'s Genuine Medi- [illegible] Cod Liver Oil is warranted pure and fresh, and [illegible] years' experience proved equal to any in the world. [illegible] no quack medicine, but is recommended by the most [illegible] physicians. Prepared only by HEGEMAN, [illegible] & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

[illegible] Chapped Hands, Face, &c.—HEGEMAN, [illegible] & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCE- [illegible] a simple, safe and certain cure. Prepared by [illegible] HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

[illegible] Kansas Lands.—The Trustees for the purchase [illegible] Kansas, will receive deposits in trust, to ap- [illegible] to the purchase of the Delaware Indians' Trust [illegible] to the purchase of other lands in Kansas. [illegible] the general fund $100, bearing interest, and re- [illegible] purchase of lands of the Trust. For subscrip- [illegible] special investments, or for further information, [illegible] to the Treasurer JOSEPH LYMAN, at No. 3 Win- [illegible] Boston, personally or by letter.

AMOS A. LAWRENCE, WM. DUDLEY PICKMAN, ROBERT B. STORER, } Trustees.

[illegible] New-York Young Men's Christian Asso- [illegible]—No. 33 Waverley-place. Monthly meeting at [illegible], Nov. 24. Essay on *The Duties of Christians* [illegible], by AUSTIN ABBOTT, Esq. Addresses are [illegible] from Judge CAPRON and Rev. DR. ADAMS. [illegible] are cordially invited to attend. EDWARD C. MARSHALL, Recording Secretary. [illegible]—All young men of good character, though not [illegible] members, are eligible. Annual dues $2. Church [illegible] vote and hold office. Families may have ac- [illegible] a well-selected library, and men over forty to the [illegible] room and library, for $5 annually. Apply at the [illegible]

[illegible] What's the News, Didymus?—Why, [illegible] there's fresh trouble broke out in Kansas." "Oh, [illegible]; there's always trouble breaking out some- [illegible] There's Miss Gilmer, she's broke out with mea- [illegible] and her Billy scalded his foot, but that stuff of [illegible]—what do you call it? 'Healing Embrocation?' [illegible] its treatment made a new foot for him, but [illegible] straighten his bowlegs. They say it's a pow- [illegible]." C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, gene- [illegible] MORELL, 1st-av.; GUION, Bowery, and [illegible]

[illegible] John B. Gough will deliver a [illegible] of the Brooklyn Young Men's [illegible] on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. [illegible] Church. Subject, [illegible] Lecture commence at 7½ o'[illegible] may be had at the book stores [illegible] G. F. HAYNES, Chairman Com. on Lectures. [illegible]

[illegible] to close the Concern—Machinery [illegible] of the Screw-Bolt Factory No. 333 [illegible] Avenue C. Lathes, Screwing, Drilling, [illegible] Punching Machines; Dick's Press; [illegible] Machine; Smiths' Tools, Bolt-makers' [illegible] Nuts, Washers, &c. Will be sold cheap. [illegible] JOHN CAMERON, Assignee of V. H. [illegible]

[illegible] WITHOUT PAY. [illegible] present a box of my Magnetic [illegible] to any respectable person who will call and [illegible] Burns, Scrofula, and Salt Rheum, unsurpassed. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., between Broadway and Church-st.

[illegible] Chauncey Kelley, Analytical Physician, [illegible] consulted at his office, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., [illegible] the 1st of December, (free of charge,) upon all [illegible] particularly the lungs, liver, kidneys, &c., with [illegible] symptoms, as rheumatism, dyspepsia, [illegible] debility, difficulty of breathing, &c.

PERSONAL.

ANY PARTY ACQUAINTED WITH THE [illegible] or being indebted to the late EDWARD [illegible], formerly steward in the Cunard service, will [illegible] a great favor by communicating with his son, ED- [illegible] EVANS, No. 1 South Bank, Oxton, Birkenhead, Cheshire, England.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A SOUTHERN YOUNG gentleman, [illegible] years of age, enjoying a fine income, [illegible] established in business, of good personal appear- [illegible] and education, is desirous of opening a correspon- [illegible] with a Northern young lady not over 18 years old, of [illegible] mind and literary taste, with a view to mar- [illegible]. She must be of an affectionate disposition, me- [illegible] in personal appearance much above the [illegible]. Daguerreotypes and references exchanged. Ad- [illegible] in good faith with real name. RICHARD H. PHELPS, Aberdeen, Miss.

NEW FALL GOODS.
UPHOLSTERY, CURTAIN MATERIALS, FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW SHADES.
SOLOMON & HART, No. 243 BROADWAY, ARE NOW RECEIVING A FULL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS, SUITABLE FOR CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING AND INTERIOR DECORATION, WHICH THEY OFFER WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Upon the most favorable terms.
Store closed on Saturdays.

PARISIAN FANCY GOODS.
ERNEST SABATIER & CO., No. 64 Nassau-st. Just received a large assortment of articles for presents. Reticules, port-monnaies, cigar cases, combs, brushes, but- tons, portfolios, perfumery, jet and velvet ornaments, French plated jewelry, 18 (carats,) &c. Cheap for cash.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT and Directory of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately by calling at the office, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place, or on any of the following officers of the Asso- ciation and members of the Ward Committees, who are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:
JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
GEO. GRISWOLD, Vice-President, No. 73 South-st.
JAS. BOORMAN, Vice-President, No. 80 Broadway.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, 28 Clinton-place.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.
Wards.
[illegible] James C. Ramsay, No. 137 Cedar-st.
[illegible] George W. Abbe, No. 48 John-st.
[illegible] William D. Harris, No. 3 College-place.
[illegible] Hugh Aikman, No. 188 Madison-st.
[illegible] F. S. Wetmore, No. 21 Vesey-st.
[illegible] B. Everett, No. 117 White-st.
[illegible] Joseph Hoxie, No. 8 Rutgers-place.
[illegible] Joseph B. Collins, No. 97 West 11th-st.
[illegible] Jas. O. Pond, No. 87 6th-av.
[illegible] Isaac Hean, No. 9 Chrystie-st.
[illegible] S. P. Patterson, No. 355 8th-st.
[illegible] Charles N. Decker, 127th-st., near 3d-av.
[illegible] Lewis Chichester, No. 283 West Broadway.
[illegible] Rev. David Terry, No. 190 Mulberry-st.
[illegible] Thomas Denny, No. 11 Clinton-place.
[illegible] Luther Jackson, No. 131 West 23d-st.
[illegible] G. Lyons, No. 47 St. Mark's-place.
[illegible] Mather, No. 144 East 16th-st.
[illegible] W. Morris, No. 381 West 19th-st.
[illegible] James Demarest, No. 195 West 22d-st.
[illegible] Isaac Gibson, No. 334 5th-av.
[illegible] M. Lyon, No. 178 West 32d-st.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNIVERSARY OF "THE [illegible] Industrial School Association" will be held [illegible], corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., on [illegible] EVENING, the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock. The [illegible] belonging to the schools will be present. [illegible] and friends of the cause are earnestly re- [illegible] attend. ELIZABETH W. SHIPMAN, Secretary.

[illegible] The Managers of "The Brooklyn Indus- [illegible] Association," having been recently informed [illegible] persons have been fraudulently soliciting and collect- [illegible] from citizens of the City of New- [illegible], and inform the public that the said [illegible] who are appointed from the various Brooklyn [illegible] authorized to solicit or collect money [illegible] and that it is done only in Brooklyn. On behalf of the Managers of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association. ELIZABETH W. SHIPMAN, Secretary. BROOKLYN, Nov. 22, 1856.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP [illegible]—It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECK- LES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., be- sides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale [illegible] cheeks, LILY WHITE, for flushed, rough, per- [illegible] HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray, [illegible] hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without stain- [illegible] HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to [illegible] and makes silky hair soft, glossy, and silky. [illegible] Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depôt, No. 67 [illegible], first store from Broadway. Mrs. [illegible] Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; [illegible] Washington-st., Boston, and druggists [illegible]

THE [illegible] OF THE NEW-YORK [illegible] with thanks the re- [illegible] on Thanksgiving day by the [illegible] church, to be expended [illegible] and relief of children in the Ward.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS WILL- ing to serve his employers to the utmost of his ability, a place where he can make himself generally useful. Has good City reference. Salary not so much an object as a place. Address AVIS, this office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR TWO EXPERI- enced servants, together or separate, highly recom- mended from their last situations. One, an English girl, as good thorough cook and excellent washer and ironer; will endeavor to please and make herself useful, would not object to housework; the other, a German, as nurse and chambermaid or waitress; is fond of children and thoroughly understands taking charge of them, will be found a trustworthy person of kind and willing disposition. May be seen till engaged at MANNING'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERI- enced, highly recommended girl, of good manners and disposition, as first-class seamstress, or seamstress and chambermaid; will be found to be a person who will study to please, truthful and honest, and to appreciate a good situation in a family. Not fond of changing more than high wages. Apply for or address EMILY, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT, tidy girls, who do the work of a private family; one does cooking, baking, washing and ironing neat, under- stands meals and poultry; the other as waitress or regular chambermaid, does part of the washing; the cook $7, the other $6, if in one family, or separate. Give excellent City references. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., or send a note.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RE- spectable, steady woman, as cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, made dishes, jellies, preserves, &c., &c.; will assist in washing and ironing; will be found a trustworthy, faithful person; a good home preferred to high wages; highest references. Can be seen at No. 174 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., basement floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO EFFI- cient Protestant domestics, in City or country; one as cook, washer and ironer, good pie and bread baker. The other as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; can take charge of an infant from its birth; cuts and fits children's dresses; would travel. Both well recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery for 3 days.

WANTED—A WAITER WANTS A SITUATION in a private family; a respectable young man; is fully competent in his business; can give 3 years' the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper, he can bear the strictest investigation. Call at No. 39 West 13th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and baker. Has no objection to a short distance in the country. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Please call at No. 124 Mott-st., between Hester and Grand, 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS MONTHLY nurse, or child's nurse and sewing, by a respectable middle-aged widow woman of kind disposition, who would make herself generally useful in the family. A moder- ate salary would suit the applicant. Apply to S. FERRE, No. 51 East 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to take care of children, and to do plain sewing, or to do chamberwork and waiting, or general housework; she is not afraid to work; she can be seen for two days at the Umbrella store No. 112 23d-st., one door from 3d-av. City reference given.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY TWO YOUNG women. One to do general housework, the other chamberwork or sewing, or general housework. Can be seen at No. 30 Vandewater-st. Satisfactory references given. Room No. 6, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as professed cook; thoroughly understands [illegible] in all its branches, is a first-rate baker. [illegible] given. Apply at No. 133 [illegible] Avenue A, third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK [illegible] as seamstress, as chambermaid [illegible] to do general housework, by very [illegible] at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RE- spectable young English woman as seamstress; [illegible] and experienced sewer, of an easy and obliging [illegible] and can give good City references. Call [illegible] Stanton-st., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTA- ble girl, as waiter or chambermaid, or is willing to as- sist in washing and ironing. Can find good City refer- ence. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 East 16th-st., [illegible] floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE ENGLISH young women; one as chambermaid and waiter; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress. Also by a [illegible] girl of 15, and two colored young women. [illegible] 12th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER [illegible] by a young widow lady in a small family. Would [illegible] to take the whole charge herself. Best of City refer- [illegible]. Call, for one week, at No. 38 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT girl, as children's nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant, at No. 77 West 27th-st. The best of City references can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American woman; understands all kinds of general housework. Can be seen at No. 461 Pearl-st., at Mrs. FERGUSON'S, or address Mrs. FERGUSON, this office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTA- ble Protestant woman, as first-rate cook. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 Greenwich-av. Good City refer- ence.

AGENCY WANTED IN JERSEY CITY.— The advertiser having a well located place of busi- ness, and a large acquaintance, desires the agency of some useful article or respectable business, in connection with his own. Address with particulars, H. D. HALL, Jersey City Post-Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, BY A DRY Goods Importing house. Applicant must write a good hand and be quick and correct at figures. One who has had some experience preferred. Address Box No. 724 Post-Office.

OTIS LIGHTNING ROD CO., NO. 346 BROADWAY—Wanted, agents to sell Rights of Otis' Patent Lightning Conductors. $300 security required. Rare inducements offered.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A RESI- dent teacher, a native of Germany and a Protest- ant, to teach three boys Latin, German, French and Drawing. Apply personally at the American School In- stitute, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, or ad- dress E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, PROFESSOR OF the Guitar, No. 10 Waverley-place, is sole agent for the sale of MARTIN'S justly celebrated Guitars.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN AS WAITER. Apply at No. 41 5th-av., between 9 and 10 A. M.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE PARLOR and bedroom on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 269 5th-av., corner 32d-st. Also, a single room for a gentleman. *An exchange of references required.*

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.— Neatly furnished rooms, with partial board, for gen- tlemen, in a respectable private family; desirable loca- tion, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, No. 22 Willow- st. References exchanged.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—TO LET, WITH OR without breakfast, a neatly furnished room and bed- room, on the second floor; family strictly private. Apply at No. 90 East 29d-st., near Lexington-av.

IN BROOKLYN—FULL OR PARTIAL BOARD, with suites of apartments for families, and rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 59 High-st., Brooklyn. Location pleasant, about two blocks from Fulton-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—GENTLE- men can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, at moderate prices, by applying at No. 419 Broome-st., near Broadway.

NO. 95 PRINCE-STREET.—A FEW NICELY furnished rooms to let, without board, at No. 95 Prince-st., first-class house, hot and cold baths, gas, &c.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICES.

WANTED—AT NO. 799 BROADWAY, 4 CLERKS for shipping and Railroad ticket offices, 2 book-keep- ers, 4 salesmen, 2 conductors, 2 baggagemen, 3 brakemen, 2 bar-keepers, 4 waiters, 2 porters, 4 firemen, 3 men for express wagons, 2 drivers, 5 men for steamers, 2 coachmen and 4 boys for trades and stores.
KAUFMAN & GARRATT, Proprietors.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS CAN BE OB- TAINED at the Scotch Intelligence Office, No. 37 Cedar-st., near Broadway, viz.: Cooks, chambermaids, nurses, young girls, &c.; also, gardeners, farm servants, coachmen, waiters, &c.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK, (ENGLISH PRO- testant,) with best City recommendations, can be ob- tained at the Shirt-sewers' Union, No. 1 Astor-place, cor. of Broadway. Also, a Protestant American chambermaid; is a good seamstress and nurse.

WANTED—STRAW PRESSERS, TIPPER, BAN- der and trimmer. One full set who have worked together. No others need apply.
A. LELAND & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

ARE YOU GETTING BALD?—IS YOUR hair turning gray? Do you wish to cultivate good whiskers and moustaches? Your hair to be soft, silky and glossy? Your head to be cool, comfortable and free from dandruff? Mothers! are your children to have luxu- riant heads of hair? Then use BOGLE'S HYPERION FLUID, which never fails in its unerring effects. Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 50 per bottle. BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHERIA stands unrivaled for eradicat- ing tan and pimples and beautifying the complexion. Price 50 cents. Inventor and proprietor, W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold wholesale and retail by WM. BOGLE, No. 277 Washington-st., Boston; and in this City by BARNES & PARK, F. RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., C. H. RING, Broadway; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton- st.; W. H. CARY & CO., F. C. WELLS, and by drug- gists everywhere.

YOU'LL WANT A MOUSTACHE BY NEW- Year's Day, and my ONGUENT will make them grow [illegible] and thick in six weeks, and won't stain or injure the skin. Price $1 per bottle; [illegible] to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ONLY A FEW MORE LEFT.
ORATION OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT, Delivered at Inauguration of Dudley Observatory, Albany—with proceedings at Dedication of State Geological Hall.
A few copies of SECOND EDITION only left. Price [illegible] cents each—five copies for $1.
For sale at DAILY TIMES office.

A MAGNIFICENT WORK OF ART, EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR A GIFT BOOK.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st., New-York, will publish on Wednesday, Nov. 26:
DARLEY'S MARGARET;
AN ORIGINAL WORK OF AMERICAN ART.
OUTLINE COMPOSITIONS,
ILLUSTRATIVE OF
AMERICAN CHARACTER, MANNERS AND CUSTOMS,
COMPRISING THIRTY SCENES FROM JUDD'S NOVEL OF MARGARET, A TALE OF THE REAL AND IDEAL.
BY FELIX O. C. DARLEY,
AND ENGRAVED IN THE FIRST STYLE OF ART.
BY KONRAD HUBER.
LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

Plate.	Subject.	Plate.	Subject.
I	Childhood.	XV	Camp Meeting in the Woods.
II	The Master.	XVI	The Camp Preacher.
III	Margaret annoyed by her brother.	XVII	Retrospection.
IV	Hash.	XVIII	Brown Moll.
V	The Bee Hunt.	XIX	The Contest.
VI	Obed.	XX	Bethia Weeks.
VII	Margaret and Obed encounter the Master in the Woods.	XXI	The Husking Bee.
		XXII	Tony Washington
VIII	Chilion.	XXIII	The Murder.
IX	Chilion played and they were silent.	XXIV	Rose.
		XXV	The Arrest.
X	Pluck.	XXVI	Deacon Ramsdill.
XI	A glimpse at the world	XXVII	Margaret meets with sympathy.
XII	Martha Madeline Gisborne.	XXVIII	Margaret.
XIII	Nimrod exhibits his humor.	XXIX	The Parting.
XIV	The Widow Wright.	XXX	Parson Wells and his Wife.

This work is printed on a beautifully tinted paper, both plates and letter-press, and elegantly bound in unique, ornamental cover, of novel design. Price $10. In full Turkey morocco, superbly bound, $20.
The above is altogether the most beautiful presentation volume ever issued from the press in any part of the world.
EARLY IMPRESSIONS FROM THE PLATES will, of course, be the most perfect; it is important, there- fore, that those who design purchasing the work should SECURE EARLY COPIES, by sending in their orders to the Publisher, or to some Bookseller, with directions to forward the order immediately. Purchasers will be sup- plied in the order in which the subscriptions are received.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

BROWN'S GRAMMAR IMPROVED.
BROWN'S FIRST LINES OF ENGLISH GRAM- MAR FOR YOUNG LEARNERS.
BROWN'S INSTITUTES OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR THE HIGHER CLASSES.
These Grammars, having been thoroughly revised by the author, and published in an improved form, are now offered to the notice of teachers and others interested in schools, with the conviction that they are the best text- books in this branch of study extant.
S. U. BERRIAN, classical teacher at Rye and Com- missioner of Schools for Westchester County, having used Brown's Grammars many years, says:
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[illegible] Published by S. S. & W. WOOD [illegible] New-York and [illegible] N. B.—Editors giving the above an insertion [illegible] newspapers, will receive copies of the books [illegible]

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WILL BE PUBLISHED TO-MORROW!
RECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFETIME;
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MEN AND THINGS I HAVE SEEN IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.
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"Mr. Goodrich has had a remarkable and interesting career. As an author or editor, he has published no less than one hundred and seventy volumes, the sales of which amount to the enormous number of seven millions of copies. He was a private soldier in the war of 1812 with England. He was a close observer of the proceedings of the Hartford Convention, and was personally acquainted with most of its members. He has crossed the Atlantic sixteen times, and was a witness of the French Revolution of 1848, and of the coup d'état of Louis Napoleon. With the variety of anecdote, incident and description intro- duced in this work, by such a master of pleasant narra- tive style as Peter Parley, it cannot fail to present great and various attractions."
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Also ready this day:
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The Publishers, in announcing a new volume of these popular Sermons, feel gratified in stating that they will be published with the sanction and under the direct super- vision of Mr. Spurgeon himself, including a preface from his pen, and a fine steel portrait, from an ambrotype taken in London expressly for the purpose.

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which he has facilities for selling as cheap as any store in the City. His stock comprises almost all descriptions of DOMESTIC and FANCY DRY GOODS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, DAMASKS, CLOTHS & CASSIMERES, MERINOES and PARAMATTAS, SHAWLS, RIB- BONS, HOSIERY, LACES, SMALL WARES, &c. &c., all of which will be sold low for cash; and being bought for cash, will be found as cheap, if not cheaper, than at any store in the City. Remember, No. 265 Grand-st., middle of the block between Chrystie and Forsyth sts.

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6-4, 6-4 and 7-4 Square Shawls, with Scarlet, Green, Blue, Black and White Centres,
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from $100 to $650 each.
Long ditto, in the same colors,
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A complete stock of the above goods constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest market prices.

FLANNELS FOR WINTER,
500 PIECES OF FINE ALL-WOOL FLANNELS,
At 2s. per yard.
Also,
300 pieces of
REAL WELSH FLANNELS,
At 2s. 6d. per yard.
Ready for sale on Monday, Nov. 24.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

EMBROIDERIES!
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EMBROIDERIES!!!
CLOSING OUT
The whole of our rich stock of Embroideries at a reduc- tion of 25 per cent.
C. G. HOOK,
No. 703 Broadway.

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Having closed our store on Saturday afternoon to mark down prices, will open on Monday morning at 9½ o'clock, when DRY GOODS will be offered at such low prices that will astonish every one.
J. BECK & CO., No. 355 Broadway.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!!—DOUG- LAS & SHERWOOD, Wholesale Skirt Manufactu- rers, No. 343 Broadway, New-York. The most extensive skirt manufactory in the country, employing 300 hands and using 150 sewing machines, making over 70 different styles of ladies and children's skirts of every grade, from the lowest priced corded to the finest hair cloth and crin- oline.

STEEL-SPRING SKIRTS.—THE ATTEN- tion of the ladies is called to this new and elegant in- vention. For gracefulness, flexibility, ease and comfort it supersedes all others in use. For sale by FORMAN & CO., No. 705 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' COTTON HOSIERY.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open at retail on Monday, Nov. 24,
1,500 Dozen Ladies' heavy English
COTTON STOCKINGS,
in Brown and White,
(suitable for Winter wear,)
at 1s. per pair.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have now on hand a
superb stock of
RICH DRESS SILKS
and
FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
suitable for the approaching Holidays.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

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IN
DRY GOODS EVER OFFERED.
J. BECK & CO.,
Having closed their store Nos. 788 and 790 Broadway, are now selling off the large stock at half the price of cost, at No. 355 Broadway.

ALL-WOOL SAXONY PLAIDS
IN BRILLIANT COLORS,
At 50 cents per yard,
Will be opened on Monday, Nov. 24.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,
SHAWLS.
LANE & PORTER'S
No. 73 Canal-st.

RICH DRESS GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
Seasonable dress goods, of every description, will be offered this morning, at great bargains.
C. G. HOOK, No. 703 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS!
Great bargains in Silks, this morning,
At LANE & PORTER'S,
No. 73 Canal-st.

BURNT GOODS.—THOSE REMAINING ON hand will be closed off low. Muslins, Prints, [illegible] ings, Flannels, &c.; also damaged Broadcloths, Blankets, Linens, Table Cloths, &c. For sale by WILLIAM MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN FREMONT CLUB OF KINGS COUNTY invite the Republic- ans of the County, and all others who approve the princi- ples laid down in the Platform of the Republican National Convention, to attend a Mass Meeting of the Club, at the
REPUBLICAN HEAD QUARTERS,
(Corner of Fulton and Orange sts.)
On MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24,
At 7½ o'clock.
J. M. VAN COTT, Esq., and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, are expected to address the meeting, and a plan for the permanent organization of the Club will be submitted.
"Push every outpost nearer!
Press hard the hostile towers!
Another Balaklava—
And the Malakoff is ours!"
J. E. SPAULDING, President.
J. M. COMSTOCK, Secretary.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—THE CORPS will assemble on TUESDAY MORNING, Nov. 25, at [illegible], corner Grand and [illegible] sts., at 9 o'clock A. M., precisely, in full uniform, to celebrate the Evacuation of the City of New-York by the British Troops in 1783—on the estate of Ex-Alderman H[illegible] Bowcort, adjoining the East River, between 54th and 55th sts.; a national salute will be fired at 12 o'clock, on the remains of the old Fort that was built during the Ameri- can Revolution, at the time Gen. Washington retreated from Long Island to King's Bridge—the Old Veterans will [illegible] their skill once more, by firing at a target for [illegible] after which they will partake of a collation, provided [illegible] a member of the corps, [illegible] Decker, and others in that vicinity. The Veterans of the adjacent counties are respectfully invited to assemble [illegible] that day. By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel. [illegible], Adjutant.

THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.— The Committee beg leave to inform the public that the fourth annual celebration of the New-York Young Men's Roman Catholic Benevolent Association will be given at Niblo's, on Evacuation Night, TUESDAY, 25th inst.
Tickets can be obtained of J. QUINLAN, No. 66 Ful- ton-st.; B. E. MULROONEY, cor. Centre and Leonard sts.; P. McKENNA, No. 133 Fulton-st.; JOHN S. SCULLY, No. 31½ Whitehall-st., and at the door on the evening of the ball. B. E. MULROONEY, Chairman.
JOSEPH GRIFFIN, Secretary.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—THE SEVENTH AN- nual National Woman's Rights Convention will meet at the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25 and 26, commencing Tuesday, at 10½ A. M. Lucretia Mott, Wendell Phillips, Elizabeth Jones, Rev. T. W. Higginson, Frances D. Gage, Rev. Mr. Wasson, Mrs. C. J. H. Nichols, of Vermont, Ernestine L. Rose, Rev. Samuel J. May, Susan B. Anthony, Horace Greeley, Lucy Stone, and other speakers are engaged.
On behalf Central Committee.
PAULINA W. DAVIS, President.
LUCY STONE, Secretary.
Admittance 12½ cents each session. Tickets for sale at the door.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE Sabbath school connected with the Laight-st. Baptist Church will be held in the church, corner Laight and Varick sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25. The exercises will consist of choruses, duetts, songs, dialogues, speaking, &c., by children connected with the school, the whole forming an entertainment both pleasing and in- structive. Doors open at 6, exercises to commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; children half-price, may be ob- tained of any of the Committee or teachers in the school, at KELLOGG'S hat store, No. 128 Canal-st., and at the door on the evening of the exhibition.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The oration on the Life and Character of ROBERT KELLY, LL. D., late President of the As- sociation, will be delivered by Rev. ALEXANDER S. LEON- ARD, A. M., on TUESDAY EVENING next, at 7½ P. M., at the lecture room of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place. The friends of the deceased and the officers of the various public institutions with which he was connected are in- vited to attend. No tickets of admission required.
JOHN D. SKIDMORE, Sec'y, No. 156 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CITY TEMPERANCE ALLI- ANCE.—The annual meeting of this Association, for the choice of officers, &c., will be held at its rooms, No. 461 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Ward organizations are each requested to be represented by five delegates—the consti- tutional number—without further notice.
JAMES O. BENNETT, President.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN Association will meet THIS EVENING, (Nov. 24,) at 7½ o'clock, at No. 424 4th-av.
WM. H. WOODMAN, President.
EDWARD H. FLETCHER, GEORGE H. WHITE, } Secretaries.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCI- ETY.—An adjourned meeting will be held at the So- ciety's room, Clinton Hall, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. JNO. GROSHON, President.
P. B. MEAD, Rec. Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARTIN'S THREE GRAND PICTURES.
NOW ON EXHIBITION,
At WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.'S
No. 353 Broadway.
Admission, Twenty-five Cents.
Hours of exhibition from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

REMEMBER, Professor A. SEDWICK,
THIS EVENING, Master Chas. Sedgwick,
At the Tabernacle, 8 years of age.
G. W. Bradford, American Unrivaled Performer
Herr Schnepf, German and on the Concertina.
Signor Bini, Italian Professor Miss Lucy Bini,
Antonio Bini, of the Guitar, 10 years of age.
Miss Hannah Barnett, Graduate of the Institute for the Blind, will sing several of her delightful songs. At Signor Bini's Grand Concert this evening, the lovers of art will find native talent of a high order to exist in this City.
Tickets Fifty Cents—to be had at all the fashionable music stores in this City and Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of performance. Doors open at 6½; com- mence at 7½.

HOPE CHAPEL.—THE PUBLIC ARE RE- spectfully invited to attend a course of Shakespearean Readings by Prof. HOWS, before the Senior Class of Columbia College.
TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 7½ P. M.—*King Lear.*
TUESDAY, Dec. 2, 7½ P. M.—*Shakespeare and the Poets.*
TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 7½ P. M.—*Hamlet.*
TUESDAY, Dec. 16, 7½ P. M.—*Merchant of Venice.*
TUESDAY, Dec. 23, 7½ P. M.—*Selections from Amer- ican Poets.*
Tickets for the course, (admitting a lady and gentle- man,) $3 50; single admission, 50 cents.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—DRESS Circle, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts. Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Nov. 24, the en- tertainment will commence with
WEALTH AND WORTH.
With the revival of the Sterling old Pantomime of the
NIGHT OWL.
The whole to conclude with the Nautical Drama of
RED ROVER.

CARD.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM—C. W. CLARKE'S BENEFIT, MONDAY, Nov. 24, 1856. AFTER- NOON at 3½ and EVENING at 7. Gen. TOM THUMB (having kindly consented) will appear positively for the last time in this country in his celebrated entertainment, together with the great play of CAMILLE.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONCERT.—THEO. EIS- FELD'S Classical Soirée, the first of the seventh sea- son, on TUESDAY, Nov. 25, at DODWORTH'S Acad- emy. Miss M. S. BRAINERD and Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN will assist THEO. EISFELD'S Quartette Party. See small bills.

DONETTI'S MONKEY SHOW.—NOTWITH- standing the inclement weather last Saturday, Buck- ley's old Hall exhibited quite an array of the fashionable people of this City. The Monkeys drew immensely, and no wonder at it, for seldom have we been so much amused in one evening as we were on Saturday night.

LAST WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS of Mr. GEO. H. HALL, at the Gal- leries of GOUPIL & CO., No. 366 Broadway. The public are invited to examine them free of charge. The pictures are for exhibition only, and not for sale.

FERD. RICHARDT'S GREAT NIAGARA Gallery, and collection of Scandinavian Paintings, is daily open at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents. Season tickets, $1.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROAD- WAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this coun- try. It contains 150 Paintings. Open day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG'S CONCERTS.
SECOND SERIES.
[illegible]
The public are respectfully informed that, [illegible] with the Concerts of M. Thalberg [illegible] have to be interrupted [illegible]
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 27,
when the EIGHTH CONCERT will be given.
CARD OF THE MANAGEMENT.
In announcing the continuation of Mr. Thalberg's Con- certs, the Management [illegible] words to the series just concluded.
Although no effort has been spared [illegible] satis- faction to the public, both in the selection of the available talent and in the [illegible] arrangements of Mr. Thalberg's Concerts, [illegible] could be entertained of the magnitude of [illegible] has attended them. This very success [illegible] of those efforts, with a view to impart every [illegible] to the Second Series. It has, therefore, been [illegible] to give to Mr. Thalberg's entertainments, which have pre- viously partaken of the character of Musical Soirées, [illegible] form, which will justly entitle them to the appellation of
GRAND CONCERTS.
The first of which will take place on
THURSDAY, Nov. 27,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
To this effect, and in addition to the talent engaged, an arrangement has been entered into with
MME. ELENA D'ANGRI,
Cantatrice di Camera to the Emperor of Austria, one of the very few great European Vocalists who have not yet been heard in this country, and who will on that occasion make
HER FIRST APPEARANCE IN AMERICA.
A GRAND ORCHESTRA
has also been engaged, which will enable
M. THALBERG
to play, for the first time in America,
BEETHOVEN'S GRAND CONCERTO IN E FLAT,
with full orchestral accompaniments.
In so doing, the slightly expenses will be doubled, but Mr. Thalberg, feeling the obligation he has incurred, and desirous of expressing his sense of the personal favor with which he has been received, knows of no other method of doing so than by adding to the musical attractions of his concerts, while the prices remain as before.
This duty once accomplished, there yet remains another obligation, which is, to aid, as far as possible, in develop- ing the taste for music in the younger portion of the com- munity. For this purpose
MR. THALBERG
has likewise decided upon giving a number of
GRATUITOUS MORNING CONCERTS,
for the Public Schools, trusting that the example may be followed by all of his brother artists who may visit this country, as the best means of contributing to the cultivation of one of the principal arts.
MR. THALBERG
acknowledges, at the same time, the liberality with which
MR. WILLIAM NIBLO
has offered to assist him in this object, by placing at his disposal the entire resources of his extensive premises.
As soon as all the arrangements are completed, notice will be given of
MR. THALBERG'S
FIRST PUBLIC SCHOOL CONCERT.
THALBERG'S EIGHTH CONCERT.
First appearance of
ELENA D'ANGRI,
THURSDAY, Nov. 27.
The sale of Seats will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 25.
ORDER OF THE SALE:
On Tuesday will be sold the $1 50 Reserved Seats.
On Wednesday and Thursday the $1, and remaining $1 50 Reserved Seats.
Up-Town Ticket Office, C. BREUSING, 701 Broadway.
Down-Town Office, VAN NORDEN & KING, 45 Wall-st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Doors open at 6½. To commence at 7½.
Tickets.........................50 cents.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 1856,
Immense Combination of Talent.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
MLLE. ROBERT AND THE BALLET CO.
M. MARZETTI.
YOUNG HENGLER. A. LEHMANN.
PONGO TO-NIGHT.
Pongo.........................Joseph Marzetti.
KATEY, THE VIVANDIERE.
Katey.........................Mlle. Therese Robert.
Evolutions on
THE TIGHT ROPE.
YOUNG HENGLER, A. LEHMAN, A. AND Y. [illegible]
The Wonderful Ravels' every evening.
[illegible]
[illegible]
ESMERALDA.
Produced with new scenery, costumes, accessories, &c.
First night of Jerome's new Comicalities, entitled
M. DU TOUPET.
M. Leon Espinosa..............................Two Characters

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7.
ENGAGEMENT FOR A LIMITED PERIOD
with the celebrated tragedian
MR. JAMES ANDERSON,
and MISS AGNES ELSWORTHY,
(Her first appearance in America,)
who will appear TO-NIGHT (Monday,) Nov. 24, in an entirely new and original romantic play, in four acts, entitled
CLOUD AND SUNSHINE;
OR, LOVE'S REVENGE.
Produced with new scenery, costumes and appoint- ments.
EDGAR DUNOIS, } Twin } MR. JAS. ANDERSON
HENRI DUNOIS, } brothers }
DIANA, Duchess of Nairne,
MISS AGNES ELSWORTHY.
Mr. Dyott, Mr. Sothern, Mr. Lee, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Reynolds, Miss Gannon, Mrs. Sylvester, &c., &c., also in the cast.
To conclude with the farce of
DONE ON BOTH SIDES.
In which Mr. Holland, Mr. Sothern and Mrs. [illegible] will appear.
Tuesday—
MR. ANDERSON
and MISS AGNES ELSWORTHY
will appear in an original play.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FOURTEENTH—
SEVENTH NIGHT OF THE
LA GRANGE OPERA TROUPE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.
Verdi's Grand Opera,
IL TROVATORE.
Madame DE LA GRANGE,
Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
Signori BRIGNOLI,
AMODIO, and
GASPARONI,
In the principal roles.
MAX MARETZEK..............................Conductor.
Admission..ONE DOLLAR | Second Circle.............50 cents.
Secured Seats..50 cents extra | Amphitheatre.............25 cents.
Seats may be secured at the Academy, or at Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway.
Doors open at 7¼; Opera commences at 8 o'clock.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.
MONDAY and TUESDAY,
TWO EXCELLENT PIECES.
GENEVIEVE;
OR, THE REIGN OF TERROR.
And the capital farce of
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
Artemise and Bob Nettles, Miss Agnes Robertson; Louis and Tourbillon, Mr. Dion Boucicault; Dormeuil, Mr. C. Fisher; Genevieve, first time, Mrs. C. Howard; Mau- rice Landry, first time, Mr. Morton; Dolabella and Waddilove, Mr. Burton.
The extraordinary scenery in the piece of Genevieve nightly receives the loudest applause, and the deepest in- terest is excited by the various original situations.
On WEDNESDAY—A new Musical Fairy Piece, with New Scenery, called BLUE BELLE, in which Miss A. Robertson, Miss Polly Marshall, Mr. Burton, &c., will appear.

GRAND EXHIBITION
at the Chinese Buildings,
No. 539 Broadway, (formerly Buckley's.)
THIS EVENING,
DONETTI'S
extraordinary performances
OF HIS LEARNED
MONKEYS, DOGS AND GOATS
in Dramatic Spectacles,
Circus Feats, Rope Dancing, &c., &c.
Magical Illuminated Dissolving [illegible]
of Moving Scenes and Pyric Fires,
Terminating with the
Wonderful Ascent of the
DOG JOHN BULL,
Surrounded with Fire Works.
Open EVERY EVENING at 7, commencing at 8.
Admission 25 cents; children half price.
Reserved Seats 50 cents.
An Afternoon Performance
On SATURDAYS, at 3 o'clock.

BUCKLEYS' SERENADERS.
NEW HALL,
No. 585 Broadway.
Every night this week.
A New Burlesque on the Opera of the
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
In 3 Acts and all the principal Scenes.
Arline.........................Miss C. Hiffert.
Thaddeus.........................G. S. Buckley.
Florestine.........................R. B. Buckley.
Count Arnheim.........................W. Percival.
Preceding which, NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Commence at 7¼ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; Orches- tra Seats 50 cents.

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION.
Mons. A. J. MORAT will make a grand balloon ascen- sion in his new balloon, called the *New World*, on TUES- DAY, Nov. 25, from Jefferson Garden, corner of 33d-st. and 1st-av. Admittance, 25 cents; children, half-price. N. B.—Should the weather not permit, the ascension will take place the following day. See programme of the day. Persons wishing to take passage can do so by applying to Mons. MORAT, at corner of Centre and Pearl sts., Mon- roe Hall.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
To let, on the off-nights of the opera, for concerts, lectures, &c. Accommodation for 4,000 persons. Price per night $[illegible], including light.
BALL SEASON.
The price for ball-nights has been reduced to $[illegible] in- cluding all the privileges of the house, supper-rooms and cloak-rooms, together with the lighting and heating. Ap- ply to R. H. WOLFE, of the Executive Committee, No. [illegible] South-st.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—First time here of the great play of CAMILLE, OR THE FATE OF A COQUETTE, with entirely new scenery and a cast embracing all the talent, MONDAY, Nov. 24, 1856, BENEFIT OF MR. C. W. CLARKE, the popular and able Director of Amusements. TOM THUMB FOR THIS TIME ONLY, in compliment to Mr. Clarke, THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, at 3 o'clock P. M., and also at 7 P. M., the darling and dearly cherished play, in five acts, of CAMILLE. One of the great SNAKES has SWALLOWED eight LIVE FROGS and three RABBITS! Another is expected daily to feed. The Happy Family, Living Skeleton, Dwarf, Lady, &c., all to be seen. Admittance, 25 cents; Children un- der 10, 12½.

the furniture which is considered. The building was owned by Mr. Hanson, who resides in the Astor House and was fully insured. Mr. Hawkins's furniture was also insured.

City Mortality.

Weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 15th day of November to the 22d day of November, 1856: Men, 70; women, 75; boys, 144; girls, 106. Total, 395. Adults, 145; children, 250; males, 214; females, 181; colored persons, 11.

DISEASES.

Abscess of the brain	1	Dysentery	4	Malformation of lungs	1
Apoplexy	2	Enlargement of heart	1	Marasmus, adult	1
Blood's poisoning	2	Epilepsy	1	Marasmus, inf'ntile	8
Bleeding from navel	1	Fever	4	Measles	3
Bleeding from womb	1	Fever, puerperal	2	Mortification	1
Bronchitis	12	Fever, remittent	1	Old Age	4
Burned or Scald'd	1	Fever, scarlet	24	Palsy	2
Cancer	1	Fever, typhoid	4	Parturition	1
Casualties	4	Fever, typhus	1	Pleurisy	1
Cholera inf'tum	4	Heart, disease of	6	Polypus	1
Cone's of brain	1	Hooping cough	4	Premature birth	6
Congest'n brain	13	Inflam. of bowels	8	Rheumatism of the heart	1
Congest'n liver	1	Inflam. of brain	6	Rupture of a blood vessel	1
Congest'n lungs	4	Inflam. of liver	1	Scrofula	3
Consumption	52	Inflam. of lungs	22	Small-pox	13
Convul'ns, inf'ntile	19	Inflam. of stom'h	1	Softening of the brain	1
Croup	16	Inflam. of throat	3	Stillborn	35
Debility inf'ntile	3	Insanity, puerp'l	1	Teething	5
Delirium Tre'n	2	Intemperance's of intestines	1	Unknown to the Jury	2
Diarrhœa	3	Killed or murdered	9	Worms	1
Dropsy	11	Liver, disease of	1		
Dropsy in chest	1	Lues Venerea	1		
Dropsy in head	5	Lungs, disease of	1		
Drowned	2	Malformation	1		
Drowsy in the heart	3				
Total					395*

*Same as last week.

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c.	1	Stillborn, and Premature Birth	41
Brain and Nerves	65	Stomach, Bowels, & other Digestive Organs	79
Generative Organs	7	Uncertain Seat, and General Fevers	20
Heart, and Blood Ves'ls	8	Unknown to the Jury	2
Lungs, Throat, &c.	120		
Old Age	4		
Skin, &c., and Eruptive Fevers	39		
Total			395

Of which 9 were from violent causes.

AGES.

Under 1 year	127	15 to 20 years	10	50 to 60 years	20		
1 to 2 years	42	20 to 25 years	16	60 to 70 years	11		
2 to 5 years	54	25 to 30 years	16	70 to 80 years	5		
5 to 10 years	16	30 to 40 years	34	80 to 90 years	1		
10 to 15 years	8	40 to 50 years	34	Unknown	1		
Total							395

NATIVITIES.

British America	2	Ireland	77	United States	276
England	10	Scotland	2	Unknown	1
France	2	South America	1	Wales	1
Germany	17	Sweden	1	West Indies	1
Total					395

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, Blackwell's Island	2	Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island	1
Bellevue Hospital	4	Randall's Island Nursery Hospital	2
City Hospital	2	St. Vincent's Hospital	1
Colored Home Hospital	2	Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital	6
Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island	3		
Total			23

WARDS.

I	9	IX	16	XVII	20
II	1	X	20	XVIII	20
III	1	XI	24	XIX	14
IV	18	XII	14	XX	30
V	17	XIII	18	XXI	20
VI	16	XIV	18	XXII	20
VII	8	XV	9		
VIII	16	XVI	20	Total	395

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.
City Inspector's Department, New-York, Nov. 22, 1856.

First Division New-York State Militia.

DIVISION ORDERS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1856.

The Division will parade on Tuesday, the 25th of November, instant, to celebrate the Anniversary of the Evacuation of New-York by the British army, and the return of our ancestors to their homes and firesides on the 25th of November, 1783.

The Division Line will be formed in Fourteenth-street, with the right on Broadway, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, and will be reviewed by His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, with the General Staff of the State, at 11½ o'clock.

The salute to the Commander-in-Chief will be fired in Union square, by a detachment from the Second Brigade.

General HALL will detail an escort for the Commander-in-Chief and staff, to report to the Adjutant-General, at the Lafarge House, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

Fourteenth-street and Broadway are hereby designated as the parade ground of the Division, from 11 A. M., until the Division passes the City Hall.

The marching salute will be received by the Governor in front of the City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The line of march will be down Broadway to Chambers-street, and through Chambers and Centre streets to the east gate of the Park.

A national salute will be fired from the Battery by a detachment from the First Brigade, at noon.

The Division Staff will assemble at the quarters of the Major-General, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of CHARLES W. SANDFORD,
Major-General Commanding.
ROBERT C. WETMORE,
Division Inspector.

The parade of the Division, according to the above order, is likely to prove of unusual brilliancy,—and, if the weather permits, will be larger than any similar parade since the organization of the Division.

The "marching salute," in front of the "City Hall," will pay honors, not only to the Chief Magistrate of our State, but also to the Lieutenant-Governor, Mayor of the City, Board of Aldermen, and other distinguished persons sojourning in the City.

Women's Rights.

The women who are awake to a sense of their lost rights, hold their annual meeting at the Tabernacle this week—on Tuesday and Wednesday. Among the celebrities who are promised to speak during the sessions are LUCY STONE, WENDELL PHILLIPS, LUCRETIA MOTT, HORACE GREELEY, and SUSAN B. ANTHONY. It will be a rich treat for some folks. We prophecy heavy bread, cold tea, raw steaks, and cross babies for this week.

Accident to the South Ferry Boat Bedford.

About 3 o'clock, this morning, the above boat, when midway between New-York and Brooklyn, broke one of the arms of her Rock Shaft, but succeeded in getting into the slip by the use of one wheel.

Board of County Canvassers.

The Board reassembled at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, Supervisor ELY in the chair.

The examination of the returns from the Second, Fourth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards had yet to be undertaken. Some of the other Wards had not been posted and attested by the signature at foot of the canvassers. The Chairman stated it as very important that the canvassing of the votes for Presidential Electors should be completed with the least possible delay, and messengers were immediately dispatched to some of the absent canvassers.

Supervisor VARIAN then proceeded to read the returns from the Twenty-first Ward; this, with the returns from the Twentieth and Fourteenth Wards, was partially completed, leaving out every vote except the Presidential.

The returns from the Second Ward were then examined. They were found to be correct. The returns for the Twenty-second Ward were got through with a similar result.

The Eighteenth, Fourth and Thirteenth Ward Presidential Electoral Ticket was next investigated, after which the whole Board adjourned.

☞ First-street Church, between First and Second avenues—Rev. R. R. THOMPSON, pastor—having been repaired and newly painted, was reopened for Divine worship yesterday. There was preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M., by the pastor; at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. Mr. THOMPSON, of the Dutch Reformed Church, Staten Island; and at 7 o'clock in the evening, by Rev. GARDNER SPRING PLUMLEY, of this City, being the first of a series of Sabbath evening discourses by several clergymen of this and the adjoining cities.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.—A special meeting of the Grand Council of Sachems was held Saturday evening, at which Sachem DANIEL E. DELAVAN was elected Grand Sachem, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late LORENZO B. SHEPARD. The Society afterwards held a meeting and initiated thirty new members.

☞ New-York Hospital, Weekly Report, Nov. 21, 1856.—Remaining on Nov. 14, 255; admitted to Nov. 21, 56; discharged, cured or relived, 50; died, 6; remaining at date, 255; males, 243; females, 12.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Nov. 24.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 144, 1975, 748, 41, 1064, 61, 253, 44, 212, 1800, 788, 1270, 972, 1888, 1803, 412, 2177, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2116, 1478, 371, 618, 1904, 2092, 1119, 1781, 1792, 2091, 1711, 1898, 1893, 1752, 612, 2088, 2126, 471, 2095, 2014, 1843, 408, 1092, 46, 111, 28, 404.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 786, 797, 799, 139, 798, 809, 819, 822, 829, 827, 891, 903, 901, 904, 906, 908, 908, 940, 949, 945, 968, 974, 951, 953, 958, 958, 960, 1003, 1004, 1012, 1018, 1063, 1064, 1066, 1077, 1079, 1097, 1102, 1106, 1108, 1112, 1120, 1121, 1122, 1126, 1130, 1131, 1135, 1140, 1142, 1143.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 22.
Before Judge Nelson.

THE ALBANY BRIDGE CASE—A DECISION IN COURT.

The Albany Bridge case is still an argument. Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Hill have spoken for the de-

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WM. P. HUBBARD,
ARCHIBALD E. ROY, } Secretaries.
JEREH BULL, Foreman.

The Recorder then addressed the Grand Jury as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The business which you have disposed of has been exceedingly large, and must have occupied a considerable portion of your time, since you have been impanneled to enable you to accomplish it. The subjects which you have had under your consideration have been principally of a character such as have never occupied the attention of previous Grand Juries, and I hope that this community will not have occasion in future to call the attention of those who may act in your capacity to the abuses which have occupied your time and attention this term. If, however, you had had the time, I would have been much gratified if you had gone more extensively into the course pursued by the Police on the day of election, and if you had examined the Captains of Police, to have ascertained how large a police force was paid by the City for the discharge of their duties to the public, but who, for weeks previous to the election, were detailed for no other purpose than for electioneering, to advance the interests of certain candidates. *These were facts within my knowledge*, and the examination of the Captains of Police would have developed them. It would also have been gratifying, if time had enabled you to have done it, to have examined a number of complaints that have been made against policemen for being found intoxicated, for gross misconduct, for rioting and for committing assaults upon citizens—complaints, some of which had been made months ago, but up to the present time no notice has been taken of them. *Hundreds of complaints are now pending against policemen*, and I take this occasion to say that, while my associate, Judge Capron, and myself, have been exceedingly anxious and urgent to have these cases disposed of, *this investigation will not be made till the first of January*. I announce this fact publicly, so that no blame can be attached to my associate and myself for not having these cases disposed of before this, and for not doing what we could to purge the department of those who are unworthy to hold the position of public officers. I return you my sincere thanks, gentlemen, in behalf of the community, for the manner in which you have discharged your duties.

After the Grand Jury had retired, the District-Attorney stated that about 60 indictments had been found against Inspectors of Election for not making their returns according to law. As the Grand Jury, however, were not without doubts as to the guilt of some of them, he would not arrest them on bench warrants, but would send word to each of the accused parties when he would be tried.

The Court was then adjourned to the first Monday in December.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, Nov. 22.

Before Judge Birdsye.

DECISIONS.

Elizabeth Gatrander and others vs. *John Harper and others.*—Judgment rendered for the defendants, and the complaint dismissed, with costs.

James A. Renard vs. *Catharine Conedgen et al.*—Judgment for the plaintiffs according to the prayer of the complaint, with costs.

Margaret E. Whitehead vs. *Catharine La Beatty and others.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with costs; with leave to the defendant to answer within twenty days, on payment of costs.

John Hanna and Samuel Aikman vs. *Edward Cure.*—Motion to set aside judgment and all subsequent proceedings granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of the application of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum for a mandamus to the Board of Education of the city of Brooklyn, motion for mandamus granted.

Henry G. Harrison vs. *Duglebert Lott.*—Motion to vacate stay of proceedings denied: proceedings to be stayed.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nov. 22.

Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Duer, Slosson, Hoffman and Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

Flynn vs. *McKeon.*—Judgment affirmed.

Coddington vs. *The Washington Insurance Company.*—Judgment for plaintiff on verdict.

Townsend vs. *The Empire Stone-Dressing Company.* Order to be settled.

Neale vs. *Boody.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Bartlett vs. *Cornley, Sheriff.*—Judgment for difference in value of goods in New-York and San Francisco.

MARINE COURT.—Nov. 21.

Before Hon. Judge Mazzard.

A SUIT AGAINST INDEMNITORS.

Martin & Morrison vs. *Phelps and others.*—This was an action against the defendants as indemnitors to the Sheriff, wherein the Sheriff levied on certain goods alleged to belong to G. & W. Robinson, of this City, but which the plaintiffs claimed to own, having bought the same from John Robinson, the father of said G. and W. Robinson. The only witness examined in the case was W. Robinson, who transacted all the business for his father when he (the latter) was in Canada. On the cross-examination of this witness, by Mr. McCunn, counsel for defendants, some strange developments were made as to how parties fail and then go on in business in another name. He stated that his brother and himself, having owed their father some $2,400; in February last made a bill of sale to him, their father not being present; that the consideration was $2,400, and the goods sold to their father were worth over $6,000; that after the sale the father left for Canada, and remained there ever since; that his father only gave him power to sell as an ordinary salesman; it also appeared that no change ever took place in the business affairs of the concern of G. & W. Robinson; that he, witness, did all business about the concern, the same as if no transfer had taken place; that witness, after the levy made by the Sheriff, sold out to plaintiffs his father's stock, and executed a bill of sale to the plaintiffs, under seal, of said goods and others. The only power for so doing was the verbal authority given him by his father before going to Canada. The Court gave judgment for the defendants.

LONG ISLAND.

Union Ferry Company.

The Special Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, appointed to recommend some action relative to the late pronunciamento of the Union Ferry Company increasing their tolls, have had one meeting, at which quite a number of citizens were present, and took an active part. The Committee have not decided upon any line of action, but will consult with the New-York Committee before recommending anything to the Board.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The Health Officer reports 52 deaths as having occurred in Brooklyn during the week ending Saturday last.

Males, 24; females, 28; adults, 35; minors, 27.

Principal Diseases.—Consumption, 10; congestion of the brain, inflammation of the lungs, 5 each; convulsions, marasmus, scarlet fever, 3 each; croup, dysentery, dropsy, erysipelas, hydrocephalus, typhus fever, 2 each.

☞ The Tenth Ward Brooklyn Republican Club has reorganized for the ensuing year.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.—About 11 o'clock, Saturday morning, as a young man named GEORGE LANE was walking through Montague-street, Brooklyn, a musket ball, fired by some person at present unknown, hit his foot, inflicting a severe wound. Sergeant SMITH, of the First District Police, was early on the spot and made diligent search for the person who fired the gun, but without avail. The wadding was found in front of a house on Remsen-street, between which street and Montague, at this point, there are no buildings, but the occupant of the house—a minister—knew nothing of the matter, and afforded every facility to the officer to search the premises. The shot was in all probability accidental.

AGAIN.—JAMES, alias "Chippy," DAY, was arrested, for about the hundredth time, on Saturday, by officer GEORGE W. ROGERS, of the Fourth District Police, Brooklyn, on a warrant in which he is charged with assault and battery with intent to kill. It seems that the night previous he entered the Eleventh Ward Hotel, and made an unprovoked attack upon the proprietor, Mr. ANDREW VAN ORDEN. On Saturday he was brought before Justice MORE-HOUSE, and gave bail to appear before the Court of Sessions when wanted. JOHN MORRISON is his bondsman.

BURGLARY.—House No. 250 Carlton-avenue, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars Saturday night. They became alarmed while in the house and left hastily, only taking with them half a dozen silver spoons. They gained an entrance by boring through a door in the rear of the house.

DIED FROM NEGLECT—Coroner REDDING, of Brooklyn, was, yesterday, called to view the body of a child in Flood-alley about three days old. The mother is a very intemperate woman, and had taken forcible possession of the house in which she was found only a few days previous to her confinement. Being alone, the child was neither washed nor dressed, and died for the want of proper attention.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

CIRCUIT COURT—MONDAY, Nov. 24.—Nos. 203, 208, 244, 250, 250½, 251, 254, 256, 257, 263, 269, 260, 261, 263, 262, 264, 265, 266, 267, 262.

The Synod of North Carolina convened at the Presbyterian Church, Fayetteville, on Wednesday, 12th inst., Rev. E. W. CARMICHAEL, Moderator of the last Synod, in the chair, having previously preached the opening sermon. Rev. NEILL MCKAY, of Harnett County, was then chosen Moderator for the ensuing year. There were sixty or seventy ministers present.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1856.

SIR: Your letter of the 11th inst. has been received and read with a high degree of satisfaction.

In it you have the kindness to inform me that his Majesty the King of Denmark, to testify his high appreciation of the services rendered by myself in the cause of science, has signified his wish to confer upon me the Cross of a Knight of the Order of the Dannebrog.

I consider myself fortunate so to have wrought in my humble office that my labors in the service of my own country should have commended themselves to the favorable consideration of His Majesty; and I feel myself highly honored that he should deem them worthy of such a signal mark of royal favor.

The organic laws of my country, however, will not allow one of its officers to accept a title from any foreign potentate.

Permit me, therefore, to plead them in excuse of the request that you will proceed no further in carrying out the honorable and friendly intentions expressed in your letter.

I have the honor to be your ob't servant,
M. F. MAURY.
M. TORBEN BILLE, Chargé d'Affaires of Denmark.

The Dime Saving Bank, in Baltimore, does well; the Directors have resolved to improve their building, on Calvert-street, opposite Barnum's, and give it an appearance commensurate with the importance of the institution.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 22—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in demand and are steady at $8@$8 12½ for Pearls, and $7 87½ for Pots, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 424 bbls. Pears, and 847 bbls. Pots, together 1271 bbls.

BARK—The Philadelphia *Price Current*, of this morning, says that "there has been a good demand for Quercitron Bark, at the advance noted at the close of last week, but supplies come forward slowly, and the stock in the Inspection warehouse is about exhausted. Sales of 56 hhds. No. 1, at $41 50 ⅌ ton. In Tanners' Bark nothing doing, and none offering."

COFFEE—Is very quiet at our quotations. Java, 13¾c.@14¾c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 11½c.@12c.; Rio, 8¾c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is in fair request at uniform rates.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Middling	11¾	11¾	12	12¼
Middling Fair	12¼	12¼	12¾	13
Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is less active, but prices are supported for all other than common grades, which are scarcely noticed, though they are obtainable at easier rates. The sales since our last embrace about 11,200 bbls. in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 10@$6 20
Straight State	6 20@ 6 30
Favorite and Extra State	6 30@ 6 70
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 30@ 6 40
Common to Good Superfine Ohio	6 40@ 6 [illegible]
Fancy Michigan	6 45@ 6 [illegible]
Extra Michigan	6 65@ 7 [illegible]
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 70@ 7 [illegible]
Extra Ohio	6 80@ 8 [illegible]
Fancy Genesee	6 80@ 7 [illegible]
Extra Genesee	7 00@ 8 [illegible]
Extra Missouri	6 75@ 9 [illegible]

Canadian continues scarce and quiet; superfine to extra commands $6 50@$7 75 ⅌ bbl.; 250 bbls. changed hands thereof. Southern rules dull and heavy. The transactions since our last comprise about 1,450 bbls. low Mixed to Fancy and extra, at $7 [illegible] and $9 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is in limited request, and is worth $5@$5 for Fine to Superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal rules dull and heavy, mainly at $3 87½@$4 [illegible] for Jersey, and $3 87½@$4 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. The latter brings $11 25@$11 50 in puncheons. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and salable at $3@$3 12½ for half, and $5 75@$6 for whole bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat is actively sought after at strengthening prices. Sales transpired since our last of about 38,000 bushels,—including good ordinary to prime Canadian White at $1 61@$1 70; very good to prime Genesee White at $1 72@$1 74; ordinary to prime Western Red at $1 55@$1 57; and good Southern White at $1 69 ⅌ bushel. Rye is in light supply and fair demand, at 89c.@90c. ⅌ bushel. 11,000 bushels were sold within the range. Oats are in fair request and are worth 50c.@52c. for Ohio and Lake; 48c.@[illegible] for State; 44c.@47c. for Jersey, and 40c.@44c. for Southern, ⅌ bushel. Barley is in good demand and is quoted at $1 20@$1 31 ⅌ bushel. Sales 3,500 bus. Barley Malt commands $1 45 ⅌ bushel. Corn still tends upwards with a reduced stock and moderate inquiry. There were sales reported of about 28,000 bushels, at 68c.@71c. for unsound, heated and damp; 73c. for Mixed; 73c.@74c. for Northern and Southern Yellow and 73c.@75c. for Northern and Southern White, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 900 bales River have been effected at 65c.@70c. for shipment, and 75c.@80c. for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAIR—The market is well supplied, but in view of the high cost importers are very firm in their prices. We notice a sale of 60,000 lbs. Rio Grande mixed at 24c. ⅌ lb., 6 months.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL, broker, informs us that the receipts have been very large, but as most of the cargoes were sold previous to arrival, there has been but a slight increase to the stock. A large portion of the arrivals were sold two or three months ago at 8c.@4c. ⅌ lb less than the present market prices. In view of the near approach of the close of canal navigation, together with the small stock in first hands, the market has ruled very firm, and the extreme prices are readily obtained. The stock consists almost entirely of Orinocos, with a few parcels of other Hides, all of which are afloat. *Calcutta Kip*—The Boston market is without any stock in first hands; this description of Hides continues to be sold to arrive as fast as the invoices are received. In my last week's report of sales of Kips, I omitted the weights, which is as follows: 50 bales Slaughter, 8 lbs., at $1 65 in bond; 11 bales Slaughter, 8¾ lbs., at $1 [illegible]; 18 bales Dead Green, 8¾ lbs., at $1 30. Receipts have been 72,498 Hides, as follows: 38,192 dry and salted California, (including Kips and Calf Skins,) per *Lodoiska* and *Star of the Union*; 12,892 dry and salted Buenos Ayres, per *Gipsey*; 17,025 Orinoco, per *Corsica*; 524 Laguna, per *Titcomb*; 292 Porto Rico, and 3,000 Southern, Texas, &c. Sales have been 3,[illegible] Dry Buenos Ayres, (to arrive,) 22 lbs., at 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21½ lbs., at 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 500 Dry Rio Grande, 21½ lbs., at 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 197 Dry Rio Grande, Kips, 10 lbs., at 22½c., 6 months, usual selection; 12,524 Dry Orinoco, (part to arrive,) 20 lbs., at 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,092 Dry California, 22½ lbs., at 20c., 6 months, usual selection; 611 Dry Curacoa, 21 lbs., at 20c., 6 months, rejecting water damaged; 400 Dry Southern, 16½ lbs., at Par @20c., cash, rejecting water damaged; [illegible] Dry Salted Southern, 48 lbs., at 18c., cash, rejecting water damaged; 288 Dry Salted Porto Rico, 37 lbs., 15c., cash, less 5 ⅌ cent.; 281 Dry Salted Pernambuco, 35 lbs., at 20c., cash, less 4 ⅌ cent. as they run; [illegible] Wet Salted Texas, 60 lbs., at 12c., 4 months; 140 Wet Salted Bermuda, 70 lbs., at 11½c., cash; 215 Sl. Dry Slaughter, 40 lbs., at 12c., 6 months; 200 City Slaughter, at 11½c., cash; 200 Country Slaughter, at 11½c., cash; 502 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Horse, 40 lbs., 9c., cash, less 5½ ⅌ cent.; 284 Dry Jamaica on private terms; 45 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive, [illegible] Boston for this market, on private terms. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: the Rainbow, from Buenos Ayres, with 8,000 hides, sold; the *Gregerson*, from Buenos Ayres, with 1,000 hides, sold; the [illegible] Vibes, from Angostura, with 16,000 hides; the [illegible], from Angostura, with 8,000 hides; the [illegible], from Angostura, with 12,000 hides; the [illegible], from Porto Cabello, with 4,000 hides, sold; the [illegible]

HOPS—Now are in moderate request at from 5c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Old rule dull and 4c.@5c. ⅌ lb.

IRON—We heard of sales of 50 tons [illegible] ⅌ ton, usual terms.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair supply and request, mostly at $1 25@$1 [illegible]

LEAD—Is very quiet as former quotations.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL states that "the market has been quite firm, with heavy sales and prices. Manufacturers operate with less reluctance, and we see but little receipts of any material falling in price." The receipts by the Canal are very heavy for the past month, with more than with our usual Winter demand, which is the main reason of stock. Oak sole is in active request, and previous rates, which are fully maintained. Hemlock in the rough is very scarce."

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week	18,000	[illegible]
Sales during the week	22,000	[illegible]
Stock at the close of the week	84,000	[illegible]

"We quote: Oak Slaughter and milled, good [illegible]; Oak Slaughter and milled, good [illegible]; Oak Slaughter and milled, [illegible]; Oak light, Southern, [illegible]; Oak for binding, [illegible]; Oak heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, [illegible]; good heavy, [illegible]; do do, good [illegible]; do do, good heavy, [illegible]; do do, good [illegible]; do do, good heavy, [illegible]; do do, good [illegible]; and B. A. peer, all weights, [illegible]; Slaughter, in rough, [illegible]; on a month."

LIME—Rockland attracts considerable inquiry and is quite firm at 90c. for Common, and [illegible] $1 30 for Lump ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The inquiry is moderate at former figures. New-Orleans, 53c.@60c.; Porto Rico, [illegible]; Cuba Muscovado, 49c.@52c., and Clayed Cuba, 46c.@48c., ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing really new can be detected under this head.

OILS—Are generally inactive and lower, as previously reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork shows no important variation—sales having transpired of about 1,000 bbls. in lots, at $17 @$17 87½ for Mess and $17@$17 12½ for Prime ⅌ bbl. Dressed Hogs sell in lots, 7¾@7¾c. ⅌ lb. Cut Meats are in limited supply and demand, at former rates. Bacon is in fair request and is firm, at the [illegible] ⅌ lb. Lard is quiet and languid. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. and tcs. [illegible] to prime, at 8¾c.@8¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is in good demand at full rates. The transactions since our last consist of 540 bbls., at $6 [illegible] for Country Mess; $8 [illegible] for Prime; $9 [illegible] for Country Mess; and $11 25 for repacked do.; and $14@$15 for Chicago Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is scarce and nominal at $16@$18 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams are firm and quiet at $17 50@$20 ⅌ bbl. Butter is active and buoyant at 16c.@20c. for Ohio, fine Orleans, 20c. for prime to very good State; and 24c.@28c. for prime to choice Genesee ⅌ lb. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6½c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—There have sales reported of 300 tcs. common to choice, at from $3 [illegible]@$4 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up the market thus: "Goat—The stock is quite light, and prices for all descriptions well sustained. I have no sales to notice. Deer—The stock is fully equal to the demand and sales are light; a few small lots of Florida sold at 35c."

SUGARS—Rule dull and heavy, with sales reported since our last of about 350 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8¾c.@10c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—15,000 lbs. prime were purchased at 11½c.@12c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Are in better request at full prices.

TOBACCO—Is scarce and quiet, but very firm, with sales exported since Tuesday last of only about 300 hhds. Kentucky, in lots, at 10½c.@[illegible]; 100 cases Seed Leaf, part at 9½c.; and 188 bales Havana, [illegible] 40c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—About 450 bbls. Ohio and Prime sold to buyers at 31c.@31½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were pretty active, and rather firm. For Liverpool, Cotton, [illegible] ⅌ lb.; Flour, 3s. 6d.@4s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 7½@10d. ⅌ bushel; Pork, 3s. 6d.@5s. ⅌ bbl.; Beef, 6s. ⅌ tierce; Tobacco, 30s.@35s. ⅌ hhd.; and Heavy Goods, 35s.@40s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: 1 Ship to Liverpool, 5,000 bbls. Turpentine at 3s. 7½d., and 1,300 do. Spirits Turpentine, 14; a bark, 248 tons, to Alicante and back, about [illegible]; a ship and a bark to Bordeaux, Wheat, on private terms; a brig 160 tons, to Oporto, and back to New-York, $2,200, or if to a port in the West Indies, $2,600; a brig, 190 tons, from Baltimore to Jamaica and back to New-York, $1,800; a brig to Havana, Shooks 50 cents, and Hoops $10; one to Sagua la Grande, Cuba, and back, Mahogany, $16 [illegible] on deck, freight measure; a schooner, 198 tons, from Jacksonville to Delaware and back to New-York, $2,200, and a brig to Nuevitas and back, on [illegible] did not learn.

FURS.

LADIES' SAMPS
BACKS
NOW READY.
Offer at WHOLESALE
assortment of
LADIES'
Consisting of RUSSIAN SABLE, MINK, MARTEN, MINIATURE SABLE, FITCHE and FITCHE Stamped ermined in the latest fashionable styles
EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE

FURS—LARGELY FURS.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.—E. M. HUBBARD & CO. [illegible] the attention of ladies to their [illegible] No. 7 Bond-st., where may be seen, at all times, a [illegible] assortment of hats, caps, and [illegible] Also, Boston [illegible] Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Silks, Satins, Crapes, Gauze, Lace, Crapes, Blondes, Tulles, Nets, Bonnets, Crapes, Velvets, Satins, &c., very low. All articles guaranteed to be as represented.

FURNITURE.

IRON FURNITURE.
THE NEW-YORK FOUNDRY, HALL
Cast Iron Furniture Works furnish all kinds of wrought-iron work for buildings. A [illegible] of patterns for iron railing than any other [illegible] in New-York, and the largest [illegible] in the United States. No. [illegible]

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER, together with a large assortment of Jewelry, and a large stock of fine Gold Jewelry, &c.
Gold Detached Levers for ladies
Gold Robt. Roskell Levers for ladies
Gold Lepines, 18 carat
Also, all kinds of Watches, at wholesale or retail. Also, Flatware, Forks, Spoons, Gold Pens, &c., &c., very low. All articles guaranteed to be as represented.
SQUIRES, LANDER & CO., No. 9 Fulton

GAS AND FIXTURES.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES
[illegible]

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-PLATE STATIONERS' HALL.
NOS. 174 AND 176 FRANKLIN-STREET.
BOWNES & HASBROUCK,
Stationers, Lithographers and Engravers, At [illegible] executed in the best style, with despatch, at the lowest rates.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST ON FRIDAY [illegible] at the Academy of Music, a gold WATCH and CHAIN, No. 5,074, Jurgensen maker. Any [illegible] finding it, and returning it to E. R. STEVENS, [illegible] street, will receive the above reward [illegible] asked.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A BAY GELDING, EIGHT [illegible] old, well broke to harness, and for sale [illegible] at the Metropolitan stables, corner of [illegible] Grand sts.

4 ALLEN'S PATENT BREECH-LOADING RIFLES. Gold Medal awarded at the Paris Exhibition, as the best Rifle in the world. For sale by UNION & WHELOCK, No. 69 Maiden-lane.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] ... TRADE SALE OF BOOKS ... English and American ... and Miscellaneous Books, Annuals ... finely bound editions for gifts ... and a general assortment of ...

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 377 and 379 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, NOV. 24, AT ... the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern ... Railroad 1st mort. 7 per cent. Bonds ... Milwaukee Railroad 1st mort. 8 per cent. ... Lackawanna and Western Railroad 1st ... Bonds ... Railroad 1st mort. 10 per cent. ... Railroad 2 mort. 7 per cent. ... Lackawanna and Western Railroad 2d ... Hamilton Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds ... Lackawanna and Western Railroad ... $50 each ... Express Co. ... $100 each ... India Rubber Co. ... $100 each ... Mail Steamship Co. ... $100 each ... Avenue Railroad Co. ... $100 each ... Turning Co. ... $10 each ... Fire Insurance Co. ... $25 each ... North American Fire Insurance Co. ... $25 each ... Fire Insurance Co. ... $25 each ... Fire Insurance Co. ... $100 each ... Fire Insurance Co. ... $25 each ... Fire Insurance Co. ... Bank of Williamsburg ... Bank ... $100 each ... Exchange Bank ... $50 each ... Bank ... $50 each ... City Bank ... $100 each ... Bank ... $100 each.

Terms of sale—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Nov. 27.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25 and 26, at [illegible] o'clock A. M., each day, at the central salesroom, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, large sale of rich furs, comprising a complete assortment of every article in the line, victorines and cuffs, boas, [illegible], gloves, collars, coats, caps, &c. Also on the same days, at 7 o'clock in the evening, splendid collection of fancy goods, comprising marble and alabaster statuettes, rich carved vases, card receivers, Roman vases, jewel cases, inlaid centre tables, tazzas, &c., from [illegible] Florence, from Italy. Also rich silver-plated ware, tea sets, castors, spoons, forks, cups, waiters, &c., and a few paintings, books, &c. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine the goods on Monday evening.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the entire furniture contained in the four-story house No. 136½ West 26th-st., comprising rosewood and mahogany suites, in hair cloth and brocatel; centre and pier tables, pier glasses, window curtains and cornices; three-ply Brussels and ingrain carpets on all the house; mahogany and rosewood chamber furniture, in suites; best hair mattresses and feather beds, blankets, quilts, dining-room furniture, in oak; cutlery, china and glass ware; basement and kitchen utensils, &c. Sale peremptory, and deposits required. By order of H. JENNINGS, junior attorney for mortgagee.

[illegible] Houghton, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HORSES, TRUCKS, Harness, &c., WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Broome-st., corner of Mangin-st., viz: Eleven horses, several large double trucks, suitable for moving steam boilers, heavy machinery, &c., single do., blocks, falls, cant-hooks, crowbars, chains, &c., comprising everything requisite for carrying on the stevedore and moving business; also, [illegible] years' unexpired lease of lots Nos. 11 and 13 Broome-st., with buildings thereon. Terms cash. City funds. Sale by order of Ann Laforge, Administratrix.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND GLASS FROM THE shelves, in lots to suit dealers, by HENRY G. EVANS, No. 4 Liberty-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 25, at 10 o'clock, a general assortment of best white granite, cc. and dip ware; also glass ware in every variety. On FRIDAY, the 28th, at 10 o'clock, will be offered a large assortment of fancy China ware, cut, pressed and Bohemian glass ware, suitable for the holidays.

J. & H. Bartlett, Auctioneers.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, Nov. 25, 10 o'clock, No. 231 Pearl-st., in lots, from the shelves, all kinds W. G., blue and common ware; 100 packages glass, China, cutlery, Britannia ware, cigars, fancy goods, &c. Goods well packed for shipping, and sale positive, for cash.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN M. SANDS, of the City of New-York, baker, has this day made an assignment to me of all his estate, both real and personal, in trust, to pay his debts and liabilities, and all persons having claims against the said John M. Sands, are requested to furnish an account of the same to the undersigned, at the office of Clason & English, Counselors-at-Law, No. 29 Wall-st., New-York, and all persons indebted to the said John M. Sands, are requested to make immediate payment thereof to me at the same place.

W. H. MICHAELS, Assignee.

New-York, Nov. 20, 1856.

THE UNDERSIGNED, under and by virtue of the power above conferred, will sell on the premises corner of [illegible]-st. and Broadway, on Monday, the 1st of December next, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the stock in trade of John M. Sands, of the City of New-York, baker, consisting of 6 horses, 4 carts, and the necessary harness, and the general stock in trade of a baker.

W. H. MICHAELS, Assignee.

New-York, Nov. [illegible], 1856.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.—NO. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL $[illegible] ALL PAID IN.—This Company having all its capital paid in, and securely invested, is now ready to receive applications and to issue Policies of Insurance on Merchandise, Buildings, Ships in Port, and other Property, on favorable terms.

JOSEPH WALKER, President.

THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

JOSEPH WALKER,	WILLIAM F. MOTT,
JOHN HALSEY,	EDWARD WOOD,
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EDWARD WILLETS,	CHAS. E. PARKER,
JOHN D. WARREN,	CHARLES ELY,
WM. K. ABBATT,	WM. BIRDSALL, Jr.,
EDWARD MERRITT,	SMITH LAWRENCE,
HENRY BARROW,	JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	R. M. WHITLOCK,
JAMES G. GARNER,	SAMUEL C. PAXSON,
RICHARD P. BRUFF,	D. CROMWELL,
S. T. VALENTINE,	E. J. DONNELL,
JOHN R. WILLIS,	GEORGE H. BRYER,
ROBT. L. MURRAY,	DAVID B. KEELER,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER,	EDW'D CROMWELL,
J. B. WYMAN,	MATT'W MITCHELL,
JOHN ALLEN,	GEO. B. GRINNELL.

NEW WORLD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, office, No. 35 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.) Cash Capital ... $200,000, ALL PAID IN.

This company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Thos. A. Emmet,	Jno. M. Furman,	Benj. C. Townsend,
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S. A. Warner,	E. C. Burlage,	Arend. T. Fine,
Ira Smith,	Israel Corse,	G. Griswold, Jr.,
F. P. [illegible],	Fred. G. Swan,	Edwin Thorne,
A. J. Cipriani,	Louis J. Belloni,	James E. Pell,
E. Whitehouse,	John Randall,	Robt. Emmet, Jr.
Arthur Leary,	Charles Tuttle,	David Logan,
Richard Hardy,	G. L. Bockmann,	David Jones.

THOS. A. EMMET, President.

GABRIEL MEAD, Vice-President.

SAMUEL A. PATTERSON, Secretary.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

A large assortment of blank account books, made of the best quality of linen paper, and strongly bound. Also, others in cheaper binding. Blank-books ruled and bound to any pattern. All at low prices.

RAYNOR, HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.

WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 16 Canal-st., corner of Thompson, N. Y., BRANCH OF E. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO. Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books, and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c., lithographed to any pattern, in the neatest manner.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, STATIONERS' Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, ... memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, ... and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. Country merchants invited to call.

CITY BANKS.—CHECK BOOKS ON ALL THE City Banks for sale by JOHN J. BLOOMFIELD, Stationer and Account Book Manufacturer, No. 72 Chambers-st., (Shoe and Leather Bank Buildings.)

REMOVALS.

GELPCKE & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO No. 60 WILLIAM-ST.

NOTICE.—DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO. HAVE removed to Mechanics' Bank Building, 33 Wall-st., where they issue Mercantile credits, available in all parts of the world, and to buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

REMOVAL.—Dr. JOHN A. LIDELL has removed his office to No. 416 Broome-st., corner of Elm-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR VESTIBULES—[illegible] hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. Cornices, Chimney-tops, drain-pipe, &c. For sale by [illegible] MILLER & COATES, No. 109 Pearl-st., New-York.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—No. [illegible] WEST WASHINGTON-[illegible] ... small stable on rear; baths, water-closet, gas, range, &c. No incumbrance; large portion can remain on mortgage. Inquire at No. [illegible] of CHAS. PARKER, or CHARLES WRIGHT, No. 150 4th-st. Lowest price, $[illegible].

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR WESTERN lands, well located, three new three-story brick houses, 20x40 feet, on Huntington-st., between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, having all the modern improvements, built of the best materials, and in the best manner.

P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE—THREE HOUSES, ON FIRST-AV., between 32d and 33d sts., 20 by 40 feet, lots 70 feet, four stories high, in good order; also two, of same description, on 33d-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Inquire of IRVING, PARMELEE & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—Four southeast corner of 9th-av. and 117th-st.; 4 on the south side of 117th-st., near 9th-av., towards 8th-av. Price $450 each, part cash. They are on the grade and free from work. They will double in value in two or three years. Apply to J. VANDERBILT, No. 57 Fulton-st. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

CYPRESS HILL CEMETERY.—FOR SALE—15 choice lots on Lamartine and Dryden Path, at $40 per lot. Apply to E. L. BOLLES, No. 32 Liberty-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE, NEAR MADISON-square, to a small genteel family. The parlors and rooms are handsome, and furnished with marble mantels, gas and Croton water, with the privilege of a bath room. Apply immediately at the Real Estate office of SAMUEL W. THOMPSON, No. 1000 Broadway.

TO LET—VERY CONVENIENT APARTMENTS, suitable for housekeeping, in a first-class house, having the modern improvements, and located in the vicinity of Union-square. Rent moderate, and will be let only to a small, quiet family, of respectability. For further information, apply to Mr. ROWE, office No. 48 4th-av.

TO LET FOR SIX MONTHS, OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A well finished brown-stone front English basement house, on the north side of East 36th-st., five doors west from Lexington-av.

FRANCIS F. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of building No. 130 Fulton-st. Apply to DRUMGOLD & PROCH, on the premises.

TO LET—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THAT NEW five-story brick store No. 60 Beekman-st., at corner of Gold-st. Apply to JAMES H. WOODS, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A TEN YEARS' LEASE OF PREmises No. 90 Thompson-st., consisting of three floors and basement 25x100 ft., with excellent side, front and rear lights, with water-closets and Croton water in the building. Also a 10-horse power engine and boiler with shafting. Also, store No. 308 Broadway; for full particulars inquire in the store.

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS' LEASE, AND FURniture, all complete, of a good class, medium-sized house on West 23d st., with immediate possession. Apply to SAML. W. THOMPSON, Broadway and 26th-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE HOUSE Astor-place, on second floor, in suite, or single offices—a very desirable location. Apply at the Treasurer's office Entrance on 4th-av.

FARMS FOR SALE.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE.—About 80 acres, 3½ hours' ride from New-York City, contains a large orchard of fine grafted fruit in bearing prime. Also, choice varieties of pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, &c. *It has an unfailing and abundant supply of water*, and is suited for either grass or grain. The buildings are new and commodious, and everything around the place is in complete order. For terms and full particulars apply to CONR. D. STOCKER, of HULL & STOCKER, Attorneys, No. 18 Wall-st.

SUPERIOR GRAZING OR DAIRY FARM—In Dutchess County, N. Y., 270 acres, (or 150) with the improvements, consisting of a two-story frame dwelling, with 14 rooms, 5 good barns, waggon, corn and tenant houses, 2 bearing grafted orchards, 6 springs—one introduced into the kitchen. $3,500 per annum is realized for milk, alone. Will sell at a bargain, or exchange for Brooklyn or City property.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—GREAT BARGAIN—FORty-five acres of land with dwelling and out-houses; all kinds of fruit in abundance; with fine view of the North River, about twenty miles from New-York, 1½ miles from Tarrytown. Apply to HENRY LINDSLEY, No. 78 8th-av., corner 14th-st.

STEAM POWER.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of 24th and 25th sts., East River. These Works, erected expressly for mechanical purposes, are peculiarly adapted for either heavy or light machinery; the engines are of 1,000 horse power, and the whole establishment is fitted up in a manner unsurpassed in this country. For terms, &c., apply at the Office on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET—IN LIGHT AND airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. G. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

U. S. PASSPORTS, ISSUED THROUGH J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

We issue sight bills on the UNION BANK OF LONDON. NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, Ireland. In sums from £1 upwards, at $5 per £.

Address TAYLOR, BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS. NOTES AND DRAFTS, payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS FOR SALE.—Cleveland City 7 per cent. bonds, Water Loan. Detroit City 7 per cent. bonds. Milwaukee City 7 per cent. bonds. Chicago City 6 per cent. bonds. New-Orleans 6 per cent. bonds. Cincinnati 6 per cent. bonds. San Francisco 10 per cent. bonds. St. Louis County 7 per cent. bonds. Mobile County 7 per cent. bonds. For sale by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Corner of Nassau and Pine sts., New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds of this Company, (date issue,) having twenty years to run; interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for seven Trustees of the Gardiner Gold Mining Company will be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of said Company, No. 16 Nassau-st. The poll will be kept open till 1 o'clock P. M. Per order.

RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Nov. 19, 1856.—The annual election for ten Directors of this Company will be held, at the office, No. 40 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 1, next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

W. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.—No. 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Nov. 21, 1856.—Subscribers are requested to pay in the balance of their subscription to the capital stock of the Company at this office on or before Tuesday next, the 25th inst. By order of the Board. ANSON S. PALMER, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Second Mortgage 7 per cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company, maturing in 1875, interest payable half-yearly in New-York, are for sale by STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 61 William-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1856.—The MEDINA BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the BANK OF THE CAPITOL, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—THIRD-AV., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under, 6 per cent.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Grand-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have, this day, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. till the 1st December, inclusive.

THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 15, 1856.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. E. BUCK, Cashier.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OILS.

KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL.
KEROSENE BINNACLE OIL.

AUSTENS, Agents, No. [illegible] Beaver-st.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—A LADY ABOUT forming a class of ten pupils, (girls from 8 to 12 years of age,) for private tuition, and can offer facilities for good sound instruction, with judicious moral culture, will receive applications until 10th December. Residence is delightfully situated in Westchester County, near Long Island Sound—on the line of New-Haven Railroad, and can be reached by the same in one hour's time from the City. Apply to Messrs. W. N. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 4 Chatham-square, for references and address.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. [illegible] WEST EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—MRS. LEVERETT will reopen her school for the ensuing year on Monday, Sept. 15. A class in English and in French literature, under the instruction of the most competent Professors, will be commenced Nov. 1, and will continue two quarters. Young ladies who may desire to pursue these studies will be admitted to the course at $25 per quarter. Application may be made to Mrs. L. personally, or by letter at the above address.

BURNSTEAD FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—This school, located in the suburbs of the city of Springfield, Mass., offers to pupils careful guardianship, a thorough course of study and superior advantages for the pursuit of the ornamental branches. Winter quarter commences Dec. 4. For circulars and further information, apply to E. H. CHAPMAN & SMITH, American School Institute, Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway, New-York, or to A. D. ROE, Springfield, Mass.

SINGING CLASSES AT MESSRS. LESPINASSE & DE LASALLE'S French Academy, (for boys between 8 and 14 years of age,) Macdougal-st., corner of 8th-st., will be opened, this Monday, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., by Professor EDW. ANDRADE, introducer of the admirable Galin-Paris-chevé Musical system. A limited number of scholars will be added to those belonging to the school. Apply early as above. Three free lessons on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 599 BROADWAY.—The number of pupils is limited, and the education imparted is thorough. The discipline is mild, but decided. The School is under the sole charge of the subscriber, except in the French Department. A few vacancies yet remain. For particulars, inquire as above, No. 599 Broadway, second floor.

R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Academy in New-York, and being ably assisted by an accomplished practical book-keeper, guarantees to qualify Students for general or special business in a superior and practical manner. Terms reasonable. One $10 seat for book-keeping vacant.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st. There are four departments, viz: Primary, Junior, English and Classical. Seven assistant teachers and a teacher of Gymnastics. Circulars at the school, at RANDOLPH'S, cor. Broadway and Amity sts., and at No. 109 2d-av.

GEO. C. ANTHON.

THE WINTER TERM OF MADAME BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 123 Madison-av., near 32d-st., commences Nov. 25. Circulars at the institution; omnibuses attached. Also private lessons in French and Music to married and single ladies by the most competent professors.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADies, at Cedar Glen, Sing Sing, Westchester Co., N. Y., Miss FOSTER, Principal, will reopen Nov. 3. REFERENCE—DANIEL APPLETON, No. 346 Broadway, and C. SHEPARD, No. 153 Fulton-st.

OIL-PAINTING, PASTEL, MONOCHROMATIC, AND ORIENTAL TINTING.—Lessons in the above at the pupil's residence, or at the advertiser's, near Union-square. Address EUROPEAN, care of Mr. Schaus, No. 629 Broadway.

FRENCH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Mr. NOEL BUGIER has resumed his duties. Course of instruction for Ladies; classes for beginners, Private Lessons. Apply or address at the Professor's residence, No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st.

SELECT LADIES' SEMINARY, PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—The MISSES ANTISELL will receive a few young ladies to board and educate. Terms moderate and location healthy. For circulars, &c., apply at the Seminary.

A LADY RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM England would be happy to receive into her family two little girls to educate with her own daughters. Address Box No. 3,445, Post-Office, New-York.

AMUSEMENT THAT PAYS—THE PLEASure derived from practicing WOOD'S system of Landscape Painting. He teaches at No. 291 6th-av., near 18th-st. See specimens.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY—No. 18 Tompkins-place. Next term will commence on Monday, Nov. 24. A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

HARP, PIANO, AND SINGING.—LESSONS in the above, at the pupil's residence, or at the advertiser's, No. 266 4th-av. Address Y. City references.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., is now open. Residence of the Principal, 273 10th-st.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY School, No. 48 East 21st-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15.

A LADY TEACHER OF THE PIANO WISHES to receive a few more pupils. Address M. A., No. 179 East Broadway.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NO. 81 EAST 10th-st., under the instruction of J. T. TYNG.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, No. 127 MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN. New-York classes on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Brooklyn classes on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 and 4 P. M. for ladies and children, at 8 P. M. for gentlemen. Ladies' private class at 2 P. M. Pupils can commence at any time during the season.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—NEW CLASSES ON MONDAY AND SATURDAY.—In consequence of the great number of pupils entering, and to attend properly to all who may apply, arrangements have been made to form classes for children on Mondays, at 4 P. M., and on Saturdays, at 10 A. M. Commencing on SATURDAY, Nov. 22. Early application is earnestly requested.

W. WHALE AND DAUGHTER'S DANCING classes are now open at Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., New-York, Tuesdays and Saturdays; at Gothic Hall, Adams-st., Brooklyn, Mondays and Thursdays; and at Union Hall, Court-st., corner of Sackett, South Brooklyn Wednesdays and Fridays.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—The advertiser has to dispose of the entire right of a section of this City, of the exclusive patent-right for saws, for the resawing of lumber. It is a business of growing importance, and the work by these machines is done much better, and with greater rapidity, than by any other. Also, a mill-right for the same, together with a fire-proof building, the lease of the lots, a steam engine, two large circular saws, two planing machines, shafting, &c., now in operation. The proprietor would retain an interest in the same if desired. Apply on the premises, No. 260 West 13th-st. N. P. LABARTE.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—A MILL, with a never-failing stream of fresh water, and about 110 acres of land, situated near Foster's Meadow, Long Island, about twelve miles from the Brooklyn ferries. The mill is in complete order; two run of stone, and a good run of custom. Good dwelling and out-houses on the farm. For particulars, inquire of JOHN CONSELYEA, Graham-av., near Skillman-st.; JOHN PESHINE, No. 88 Remsen-st., Williamsburg; and J. A. DELANCY, No. 248 Rivington-st., New-York.

CAMPHENE, FLUID AND OIL STORE FOR SALE.—One of the best stands in the City, now doing a cash business of $28 to $30 per day; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at No. 60 West Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE CABINET MANUFACTORY Nos. 163 and 165 Attorney-st., together with the steam-engine, main shaft, &c. Lot 75 feet in front by 100 feet in depth. Apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, attorney, &c. No. 74 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a copartnership under the style of WAINWRIGHT & NORRIS, for the transaction of a Stock Commission business. J. H. WAINWRIGHT, JOHN B. NORRIS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1856. No. 1 Exchange-place.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between D. G. & A. J. JOHNSON is dissolved, by mutual consent. A. J. JOHNSON having bought out the concern, all accounts will be settled by him. D. G. JOHNSON.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1856. A. J. JOHNSON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF the subscribers, under the firm of WORTH & WHITE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by F. W. WORTH.

F. W. WORTH.
LOOMIS L. WHITE.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

WIRE ROPE—WIRE ROPE

FOR ALL KINDS OF HOISTING, including SUGAR HOUSES, MINES, INCLINED PLANES, &c. Also, for STANDING RIGGING, for vessels of every description, and SASH WEIGHTS FOR WINDOWS. ASHCROFT'S STEAM GAUGES, DUDGEON'S HYDRAULIC JACKS, ALLEN & NOYES' METALLIC PACKING, &c., for STEAM VESSELS. ENGINES, BOILERS and MACHINERY bought and sold on commission. CHAS. W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 66 Broadway, New-York. Also, PLANS and SPECIFICATIONS prepared.

RAILROAD IRON.—300 TONS 57 AND 50 lbs. Rails, in port and ready for delivery. For sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

BILLIARD TABLES.

PHELAN'S MODEL BILLIARD TABLES and Patent Combination Cushions for sale only at No. 786 Broadway, corner of 10th-st., next Grace Church, No. 59 Chambers-st., and No. 53 Ann-st.

Second edition now ready:

THE GAME OF BILLIARDS. By M. PHELAN; just published by D. APPLETON & CO. Price $1. Mailed free of postage on receipt of price at No. 53 Ann-st.

A GERMAN, WHO WANTS TO IMPROVE himself in the English language wishes to meet an educated gentleman in the above to converse with, who is willing to take, as equivalent, the same in German or drawing, (up-town.) Address L. D. " No. 17 East 26th-st.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

For the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of blood, or habit of the system. This pleasant and efficacious remedy will gently stimulate the functions of the stomach and bowels to regular and healthy action, and without nausea or purging expel therefrom all deleterious accumulations, purify the blood, equalize the circulation, promote perspiration, improve the appetite, impart tone and vigor to the system, and gradually, but surely, extirpate the disease.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

Sold by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—MR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses as administered* by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9.

Special arrangements having been made with the various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of the Triesmar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

☞ No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—DR. HAMMOND would inform the public that he may be consulted, confidentially, on all those important diseases which constitute his specialty, at his rooms No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas. Dr. H. is an ex-pupil of Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City; and in order to perfect himself in this branch of Medicine, removed to Paris in 1846, where he studied four years, in the celebrated Hospital du Midi, under Ricord himself, who is the first living surgeon in diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Returning to this city in 1850 he established "Ricord's Practice," a method of treatment which, from rapidity of cure and permanent safety to the constitution, has revolutionized medical science, in this class of maladies. Dr. HAMMOND'S success for the last six years has been unparalleled, so much so that numerous imitators have sprung up, who are as ignorant of medicine generally as they are of this important branch of it. Consultations in English or French, personally or by letter. In till 1 o'clock, and from 4 to 8 daily. C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private diseases, the infallible friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than useless. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood to contaminate the system and break out continually.

The following are the diseases in which Dr. WARD may be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed; Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; all the forms of Secondary Symptoms; Spermatorrhœa; and a certain description of Nervous Debility. Price $1. Sold at Dr. WARD'S old-established office, No. 50 Canal-st., three doors east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. W. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

$1.000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is your only reliance for a thorough cure, in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. Hunter has removed. It is a villainous deception. Consultation private. Book gratis.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, M. D., No. 34 Lispenard-st., New-York, wishes the ladies to understand that she is a regular educated physician, a graduate of this City, has great success in curing female complaints and all diseases of the urinary organs, general diseases, special irregularities and all obstructions removed by medical treatment. Convenient rooms are provided during their illness at her house. Consultations either in person or by mail strictly confidential. Mrs. W. H. MAXWELL, Female Physician.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotype illustrations, cloth, $1. It gives the advertised remedies, and shows the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of emissions, impotency, strictures, gleet, &c. He cures all such diseases at No. 62 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. until 9 P. M. We recommend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Democrat, &c.*

PRIVATE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted on delicate diseases. From his great experience of 19 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee permanent cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call on him with the certainty of being honorably treated. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal Weakness treated successfully. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University; see his Diploma in his office.

STAMMERING, ETC., PERMANENTLY and radically cured, by the successful Dr. JONES, without pain or operation, generally in from one to four hours. He is so sure of being able to cure any and all cases that he requires no pay until he is successful. Office Rooms, No. 871 Broadway, (opposite Metropolitan Hotel,) New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c.; Offices, No. 548 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., 6 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. By application in the recent stage of disease, an instantaneous cure is obtained. Consultations confidential. Private seats for waiting. For treatment by letter, address Box No. 389 Post-Office.

YOUR ATTENTION IS REQUESTED TO the "CHILDBIRTH PAIN ALLEVIATOR," advertised fully in the *Daily News*. Send for a circular. F. BRUNOU, M. D., No. 356 Bowery, New-York.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—SOUTHERN AND Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

RAILROADS.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 6:00 A. M. for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6:00 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 12 M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED. The Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Monday, Nov. 3, 1856.—Three daily trains to Albany, Sundays excepted. Fare $3 50 from New-York to Albany. Leave New-York as follows, from station corner of White and Centre sts.

6:30 A. M. Express train for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad and Northern trains.

9:10 A. M. Mail train, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting at Chatham Four Corners with the Western trains for Pittsfield, North Adams, and other stations.

4:30 P. M. Express, running directly through without change of cars, and connecting with Central train at 11 P. M. for the West.

RETURNING, LEAVE ALBANY.

8:15 A. M. Mail train for New-York direct.
10:45 A. M. Express, without change of cars.
6 P. M. Express, without change of cars.

Tickets to be obtained, and baggage checked, at the office of the Western Railroad, Albany, or at White and Centre, Broome or 26th-st., and 4th-av., New-York.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York via Hudson River Railroad at 6:30 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:50 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 9 P. M. Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 11½ A. M.; (Nov. 3 this goes into effect) leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M.; arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 4:30 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

May 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing October 7, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:00 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 9 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 3, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Train, 6:30 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.; Mail, 11:30 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:45 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 8 A. M. and 1 and 3:30 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.; For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:45, and 10:15 A. M., and 4:45 P. M.; and East Albany at 6:15, and 10:40 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW ISLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Nov. 3, trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M. (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:05 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

J. A. BROOKS Agent Providence.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; $3; 12 M. $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6¾, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point. Through in 55 minutes. Fare, 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

COLEMAN'S CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—SHIP OF DEC. 5.—The extremely beautiful ship WESTWARD HO, HUSSEY, Commander, is now receiving cargo at pier No. 9 East River. This is THE clipper of the port, and undoubtedly the fastest ship in the trade. She has made the best three voyages to San Francisco of any ship afloat—having accomplished the same in 105, 97, and 100 days, respectively. Her thorough ventilation, and the admirable manner in which she has always delivered her cargo, render her the most desirable vessel now loading. She insures at the lowest rates, and having elegant accommodations for passengers, a few will be taken. For freight or passage, apply to

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO, No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS.—The Clipper Ship WESTWARD HO! will positively be dispatched for San Francisco, as advertised, on or before the 5th December.

Shippers desirous of availing themselves of the present extremely low rate of freight, are requested to send their goods on board without delay.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 29.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. SKINNER, is now loading at Pier No. 13, N. R., for the above ports, and will leave at 3 o'clock on SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

The Wednesday's steamer of this line is discontinued for the present, but one will be dispatched for the above ports every Saturday.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DEPOT of the celebrated ALEXANDRE ORGANS, NO. 51 DEY-ST.

A full assortment of these instruments are offered for sale, on the most favorable terms of the trade, by A. BERNARD.

Also, Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c., &c.

BARGAINS.—BOSTON PIANOS, WITH NEW scale, iron frame, patent suspension bridge, from HALLET, DAVIS & Co's celebrated Manufactory, at reduced prices for cash. MASON & HAMLIN'S Premium Model Melodeons and Harmoniums, in every style. New 7-octave Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums for rent, with rent applied if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF BOSTON AND New-York Pianos, new and second-hand, at great bargains, for cash or good notes, or will be rented and rent applied on purchase. Fine 7-octave, new Pianos for $225. Second-hand Pianos for $15, $30, $51 to $175.

T. S. BERRY, No. 443 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER'S MODern improved piano, with or without æolian. Manufactory Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Salesroom No. 465 Broadway, one door from Grand-st. Pianos to let and taken in exchange.

CHAS. E. ATHERTON, Agent.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN, Piano-forte manufacturers, WAREROOM No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, WHERE a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

SEVERAL CHEAP SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES in excellent condition, for sale or for hire. Also, a fine assortment of superior new Pianos for sale at G. BERGQVIST'S Piano-warerooms, 44 West 18th-st.

COAL.

SCRANTON COAL.—THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company (office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York) continue to sell this superior Coal, delivered on board vessels at Elizabethport, N. J., at the following prices, per ton of 2,240 pounds, viz.:

Lump	$4 15
Steamboat	4 30
Large Egg, for grates and house furnaces	4 30
Small Egg, for large stoves and grates	4 75
Nut or Stove, for cooking-stoves, ranges, &c.	4 75
Chestnut, for small engines, &c.	3 60

Freight to New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, &c., in the barges of the Company, 37½ cents per ton.

W. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

COAL.—ON HAND AND CONSTANTLY DIScharging from boats, the very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range sizes; also, black-mine and tunnel-vein red-ash, for grates and stoves, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity at lowest cash prices. Yards No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 33d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are as follows: ATLANTIC, Capt. [illegible]; BALTIC, Capt. [illegible]; ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST. These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 deg. ... after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, April [illegible]	1856	Wednesday, May [illegible]	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May [illegible]	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, June [illegible]	1856
Saturday, June 7	1856	Wednesday, June [illegible]	1856
Saturday, June 21	1856	Wednesday, July [illegible]	1856
Saturday, July 5	1856	Wednesday, July [illegible]	1856
Saturday, July 19	1856	Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]	1856
Saturday, Aug. 2	1856	Wednesday, Aug. [illegible]	1856
Saturday, Aug. 16	1856	Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]	1856
Saturday, Aug. 30	1856	Wednesday, Sept. [illegible]	1856
Saturday, Sept. 13	1856	Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]	1856
Saturday, Sept. 27	1856	Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]	1856
Saturday, Oct. 11	1856	Wednesday, Oct. [illegible]	1856
Saturday, Oct. 25	1856	Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]	1856
Saturday, Nov. 8	1856	Wednesday, Nov. [illegible]	1856
Saturday, Nov. 22	1856	Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]	1856
Saturday, Dec. 6	1856	Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]	1856
Saturday, Dec. 20	1856	Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]	1857

For freight or passage, apply to EDWD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston	Wednesday, Oct.	29
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York	Wednesday, Nov.	5
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Nov.	12
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, Nov.	19
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, Nov.	26
EUROPA, Leitch, leave New-York	Wednesday, Dec.	3
NIAGARA, Wickman, leave Boston	Wednesday, Dec.	10
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York	Wednesday, Dec.	17
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston	Wednesday, Dec.	24
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, Dec.	31

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The U. S. Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock M., from pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN.

In First Cabin, Main Saloon	$[illegible]
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon	[illegible]
In Second Cabin	[illegible]

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No Parcels received on the day of sailing. All Letters must pass through the Post-Office. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURG ... Saturday, 15th November, at 12 o'clock M.
NEW-YORK ... Saturday, 29th November, at 12 o'clock M.
GLASGOW ... Saturday, 13th December, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $65; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FOR LIVERPOOL.—The United States Mail Steamship ERICSSON, Captain Lowber, will depart with the United States mails for Europe, positively, on SATURDAY, Dec. 6, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. The steamers of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; others will be returned.

The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to Four Pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

STEAM FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND ANTWERP.—The new iron screw steamship BELGIQUE, Captain A. TACK, will leave for Antwerp, stopping at Southampton, on TUESDAY, Nov. 25, from Pier No. [illegible] North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—In First Cabin, $[illegible]; in Second Cabin, $[illegible]; in Steerage, $30.

For Freight or Passage apply to AUGUST BELMONT, No. 7 Hanover-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY PHILLIPS against CATHERINE LEVINS.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 70 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and forty dollars and thirty-five cents, with interest from the 15th day of October, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 3, 1856.

C. S. WEBB, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The summons and complaint in this action were filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York Oct. 22, 1856. C. S. WEBB, Plaintiff's Attorney.

n24-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD H. HINSDALE against FRANK SPENCER and CHRISTOPHER SPENCER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 2 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and fourteen dollars and five cents, with interest from the 29th day of October, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated ——, 185—.

THEODORE HINSDALE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the above named Clerk's office on the 21st day of November, 1856. THEODORE HINSDALE, Plaintiff's Attorney.

n24-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT—DANIEL HOPKINS, Plaintiff against LUCIUS CADY, Defendant.—Summons—To LUCIUS CADY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the New-York City Hall, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 218 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and five dollars and thirteen cents, with interest from the 19th day of September, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Aug. 16, 1856.

E. W. & G. F. CHESTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Above defendant will take notice that said complaint was filed as above on the 11th day of September, 1856.

E. W. & G. F. CHESTER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

n10-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.—PETER A. DELMONICO against BERNARD MERTENS.—Summons to the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the 18th day of September, 1856, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 6 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Sept. 18, 1856. THERASSON & BRYAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

o20-law6wM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SUMNER STONE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 33 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of December next.—Dated May 31, 1856.

ELIZABETH B. STONE, Executrix.
SUMNER E. STONE, Executor.

je3-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN HYDE, late of the City of New-York, Innkeeper, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES McCAY, Esq., No. 39 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 21, 1856. LOUISA HYDE, Administratrix.

jy21-law6mM*

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—CONSISTing of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

[illegible] had passed 100 pipes in the [last] five years; [or] had not passed the Custom-House during that period, and, finally, that 10 pipes had not been imported during the past year, called on me, as an importer, to furnish statistics which would decide the wager.

Unwilling to furnish any statement from memory or my own responsibility, I sought for and obtained from our Custom-House the accompanying statistics, which give not only the gross amount of the article imported during the past five years, but also the particular importations of 1855 and 1856, the names of the importers, the specified quantities imported, and the names of the vessels in which it was conveyed:

Date.	Name of Vessel.	Importer.	Quantity.
1855.			
[illegible]	Hendrick Hudson	Myers & Co.	3 pun's
March	Rhine	Burnett & Co.	5 pun's
April	Devonshire	Myers & Co.	2 pun's
July	Yorktown	De Venoge & Charles	3 pipes
Sept	Sir Robert Peel	De Venoge & Charles	9 pipes
Sept	Sir Robert Peel	Burnett & Co.	3 pun's
Oct	Southampton	Burnett & Co.	5 pun's
Nov	Patrick Henry	R. E. Messenger & Co.	1 pun
Nov	Yorktown	De Venoge & Charles	3 pun's
Dec	Palestine	Davis	1 pun
Total in 1855			36 pkgs
1856.			
Mar. 24	G. B. Lamar	Meyer & Co.	3 pun's
Mar. 24	Victoria	Burnett & Co.	3 pun's
Apr. 24	Palestine	Burnett & Co.	10 pun's
July 14	Christiana	Burnett & Co.	10 pun's
July 19	W. Frothingham	Meyers & Co.	4 pun's
Total 1856			30 pkgs
Gross imports of "London Cordial Gin" from 1852 to 1856			90 pipes.

It was stated erroneously, probably by mistake, in one of our papers that the above statement tended to show the firm of De Venoge & Charles, No. 183 Pearl-street, as having imported no London gin during the above period of years, and one of the firm (Mr. Charles) offers me a bet of $5,000 to the contrary. He will readily perceive by the accompanying statistics the impossibility of my having made such a statement in reference to the firm of which he is a member.

I have long known that Messrs. De Venoge & Charles are large importers of brandy—that they are recognized in our community as respectable merchants. I could, consequently, have no motive to state of them that which I knew to be untrue.

Of others, among whom are R. E. Messenger & Co., who have taken umbrage at the statement I have no personal knowledge, nor can I divine why they should consider themselves as injured by me. I made no personal charges; my statistics were founded on general facts, not on particular cases. I shall not reply to the personalities against myself contained in a recent advertisement of Messrs. Messenger. It appears from the records of 1855 and 1856 that they have imported one puncheon of English gin in the former year, and up to the 1st of November in the present year none.

I do not see in the animadversions of Messrs. Venoge & Charles on my statements any refutation of the facts contained in them—that less than 100 pipes of English gin have been imported into this City during the period from 1852 to 1856, (five years,) of which only 30 puncheons have passed the New-York Custom House within the limits of the present year.

If my statement rests upon mere personal assertion, it can easily be disproved; and in that case I am satisfied to labor under the imputation of having willfully given false information to injure the (advertised) importers of "English cordial gin." The issue is plain and simple. I take the full responsibility of all the information which I have furnished; it is derived from records that rarely, if ever, err.

If such information gives rise to public investigation in relation to (publicly stated) sales of "London cordial gin," as compared with its accredited imports; if it proves, that thousands of pipes (exceeding the importations) are stated to have been sold in the public advertisements of the day, by importers and retail dealers in the article, I cannot hold myself responsible for any consequences which may arise from the discrepancies that must rest on those among whom they have arisen.

If Messrs. De Venoge & Charles can invalidate my testimony, if they can adduce the shadow of a proof that it is erroneous, or that I have for the purpose of inflicting commercial injury on them, or any other cause, given to it a false coloring, I will readily suffer all the pains and penalties I should then so richly merit.

I cannot, however, admit assertion as a substitute for the truth of argument, so long as no proof is offered to overthrow my statement, no counter evidence produced. I shall reassert, on the validity of the government statistics as above furnished, that the sale and consumption of London cordial gin (so called) has (as advertised by parties interested in its sale) exceeded by thousands of pipes the amount exported from London to New-York during five years, commencing with 1852 and terminating in November, 1856; and yet in the face of this evidence, and a fact which I assert on my own responsibility, (that 200 pipes of the "London cordial gin" have not been imported into the whole Union during the period referred to,) more than 100,000 cases have been sold within a comparatively short period in our different States, independently of that disposed of in pipes.

Will Messrs. De Venoge & Charles or R. E. Messenger & Co. inform the public from whence the excess was obtained? If such an amount has been sold the revenue has been defrauded; if a spurious article has been substituted, the public have been deceived.

Messrs. De Venoge & Charles, the first importers of the "London cordial gin," owe it to their own commercial respectability to search out the imposition, and to brand, with public infamy, the impostors, whoever they may be, to clear up the seeming mystery of this excess to the satisfaction of their fellow-citizens.

Where this astounding extra supply has been obtained from—whether contraband on the one hand or spurious on the other—is not nor has been, a part of my inquiry, and I have no desire to travel out of the record for extraneous information. Should Messrs. De Venoge & Charles deny the correctness of my furnished statistics, (as now presented,) I ask of them to do so on a basis equally firm as that from which they have been derived. This I have a right to demand, and the public to expect from them.

I cannot accept the bet offered by Mr. Charles of $5,000 as it is based on information which he will see to be incorrect—but I now ask him if he is willing to [illegible] to receive the offer of a bet, that not more than 200 pipes of "English cordial gin" have been imported into this City or into the whole United States, during the past five years, the proceeds to be given to the Catholic Orphan Asylum now holding its Fair at the "Crystal Palace"? UDOLPHO WOLFE.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THOSE TROUBLED WITH HUMORS.—Owing to the great demand for my Ointment in New-York City, I shall be at the New-Haven House, corner of Broadway and Canal-street, from the 24th to the 29th inst., from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

KENNEDY'S SALT RHEUM OINTMENT allays all inflammation in Salt Rheum and Erysipelas, and every humor of a hot nature, and gives you a comfortable night's rest.

KENNEDY'S SCATTERING OINTMENT will scatter Scrofulous swellings on the neck.

KENNEDY'S HEALING OINTMENT will heal Scrofulous Sores, Fever Sores, and Gangrene Sores, &c.

[illegible] sore legs are permanently cured in a few weeks, or at most in a few months.

My Ointment comes within the reach of all classes. The most expensive cure I ever made cost but six dollars. As a general thing a cure does not cost half of that.

All afflicted with humors or sores are respectfully invited to call. Advice, in all cases, gratis.

DONALD KENNEDY, Proprietor of [illegible]

[illegible] Institute, N. Y., and [illegible] at the late Fair of [illegible] addition, to [illegible]

BRADY'S [illegible] 359 Broadway.

[illegible] Photographs [illegible] and Water-colors, equal to [illegible] are especially appropriate as Gifts for the approaching holidays.

COPYING.

Family Portraits, Works of of Art, Statues and Engravings, or Daguerreotypes copied by the Photograph with perfect fidelity. Any required number of Pictures may be made from one sitting. Persons possessing rare Works of Art will find the Photograph of great service in reproducing them.

The largest Gallery and finest Collection in New-York.

Strangers respectfully invited.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER GREAT TRIUMPH FOR GURNEY.—Three medals were awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway, at the late Fair of the American Institute, for Photographic productions, to wit:

A gold medal for the best unretouched Photographs.

A gold medal for the best Photographs colored in oil (life-size) on canvas.

A bronze medal for the best Photographs colored in pastel.

Call and examine the premium pictures, at his Photographic Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway, corner Leonard-street.

N. B.—No connection with any other establishment.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Thousands upon thousands have witnessed the grand local drama of "Wealth and Worth" at this comfortable Theatre, and still the rush to see it is immense. Night after night the house is crowded to overflowing, and the probability is it will have to be continued for some time to come. To-night it will be repeated with the pantomime of the "Night Owl," and the grand drama of the "Red Rover."

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 20c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 25c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Here is health for all. Yes, for all. This noble remedy, acting as it does, immediately on the main-springs of life, restores health when failing, gives energy and vigor to the system when flagging, in a manner superior to any medicine ever made known to the world.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—GAS FIXTURES.—Several new and beautiful patterns just completed. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 5 Murray-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

PELL—DE REMER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 18, at 2 o'clock, at Memorial Church, by Rev. Edwin Cook, ABIJAH S. PELL to MATTIE F. DE REMER, of this City.

SCHALLERN—COX.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Jno. W. Beach, THEODORE C. SCHALLERN, of this City, to Miss EMMA H. COX, of Saratoga Springs.

OLIVER—QUINBEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 20, by Rev. D. J. Patterson, Mr. WALTER OLIVER and Miss RACHEL QUINBEY.

LOWRIE—PINKERTON.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 18, by Rev. D. J. Patterson, Mr. ROBERT LOWRIE and Miss ELIZABETH PINKERTON.

COCHRANE—WILKINSON.—At Trenton, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 20, JOHN W. COCHRANE, of New-York, to Miss ISABELLA M. WILKINSON.

ROGERS—SMEDBERG.—At Norwich, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Mr. Bond, ELIZABETH B. ROGERS, of Norwich, to JAMES R. SMEDBERG, of New-York.

DIED.

BANYER.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 21, MARIA BANYER, widow of Goldsborough Banyer, and daughter of the late John Jay, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, at 10 o'clock.

THOMPSON.—At Milansville, Pa., on Thursday morning, suddenly, of apoplexy, JOHN THOMPSON, formerly of this City.

The friends of the family, and of his sons, Major and Joseph, and of his sons-in-law, Adams H. Gale and Robert S. Cushman, are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Adams H. Gale, No. 131 East 13th-st., on Monday, 24th inst., at 1 P. M., precisely.

SHARP.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 23, Mrs. ELIZA JANE SHARP, wife of W. J. Sharp, aged 24 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 85 Orchard-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

ADRIANCE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 23, of scarlet fever, ELLA, aged 3 years and 4 months, only daughter of James B. Adriance.

The relatives and friends of her parents, and grandfather, Gerardus Boyce, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 16 Varick-place, to-day, at 1½ P. M., without further invitation.

GALE.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 23, CALVIN S. GALE, aged 45 years and 18 days.

Funeral services will take place at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day, (Monday,) at Rev. Dr. Campbell's Church, Spring-st., near Varick. His relatives and friends, also those of his brother, Alonzo H. Gale, are invited to attend, without further notice.

☞ Rochester papers will please copy.

WHITE.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 22, THOMAS H. J. WHITE, infant son of Archibald and Lucy White, aged 11 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of his parents, No. 10 Jones-st., this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, without further invitation.

GRAHAM.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 22, Mrs. A. M. GRAHAM, in the 45th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 27 Bleecker-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MORRIS.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 23, ANN MORRIS, widow of the late Pearson Morris, and daughter of the late Edward Wilkie, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, F. B. Marvin and A. G. Weed, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 66 McDougal-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

HARRISON.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 22, JANE HARRISON, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Grace Church, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., whence the body will be carried to the family vault at Trinity Church.

BUCKNOR.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 21, Mrs. ELIZABETH GOMEZ BUCKNOR.

HALL.—On Sunday, Nov. 23, EUGENIA FELTER, infant daughter of Thomas P. and the late Mary M. Hall.

A little tender twig thou wert,
Nourished by no mother's hand;
It were better thus to part,
And join her in the happier land.

Thy dearest friend has gone before thee,
Methinks I hear her earnest prayer—
Come to mother, come to glory,
And we'll both be happy here. H. A. M.

HATCH.—On Sunday evening, Nov. 23, after a short illness of two days, ANNA HATCH, in the 12th year of her age, daughter of Mrs. Caroline C. Hatch, of Chicago.

Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

☞ Chicago papers will please copy.

BRAGG.—At Harlem, on Sunday morning, Nov. 23, ELIZA A. BRAGG.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow, (Tuesday,) 25th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her mother, 118th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., without further invitation. Funeral services in the Reformed Dutch Church in that place.

RUSHER.—At Morrisania, Westchester Co., on Thursday, Nov. 20, of consumption, JOSIAH H. RUSHER, aged 49 years.

DE BRUSLE.—In Paris, France, on Sunday, Nov. 2, in her 48th year, Mrs. MARY AIMEE DE BRUSLE, wife of the late Edward Gottschalk, of New-Orleans, and mother of L. M. Gottschalk.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 22.

[illegible]	Missouri St. 6s	89	200	Reading R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do. ... s60	88	200	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	91¼	100	do. ... b10	[illegible]
[illegible]	Virginia 6s	93½	50	do. ... s60	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Cent. R. 6s	85½	200	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hud. RR. R. 2d m.	83½	250	Mich. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Harlem RR. 1st m.	80	150	do. ... s60	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie R. Cn. bs. '62	87¼	50	do. ... s60	[illegible]
[illegible]	E. R. Con. Bs. '71	85½	5	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	85¼	50	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. s10	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ill. C. R'd Bs. s60	90½	50	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do...Tuesday	91¼	500	do. ... s60	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	91¼	318	Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	T. H. & A. 2d m.	75	250	Panama Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	C. & R. I. R'd Bs.	94¼	50	do. ... b60	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bank of Commerce	104½	100	do. ... b60	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	105	100	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bank Com. Scrip	102½	100	do. ... b60	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mech. Bank. Assoc.	101	250	Ill. Central R. R. s3	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mechanics' Bank	116	100	do. ... s60	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hud. River R. R.	37¼	500	Clev. & Pitts. R. b60	[illegible]
[illegible]	Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	125¾	1000	do. ... b60	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	127	2800	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Cent'l R. R. b60	87¼	150	Galena & Ch. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	86½	100	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	87	50	do. ... s60	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	87¼	100	Clev. & To. RR. s3	[illegible]
[illegible]	do. ... b60	87¼	500	do. ... s60	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie Railroad	60½	100	do. ... s60	[illegible]
[illegible]	do. ... b60	60½	100	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do. ... b30	61	500	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do. ... b10	60½	250	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do. ... b30	60½	300	do. ... b30	[illegible]
[illegible]	do. ... s10	60½	200	do. ... b30	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	5	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]

$30,000	Mil. & M. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Reading R. R.	[illegible]
500	N. Y. Cen. R. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
5,000	Hd. Riv. R. 1st [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
25	Pacific Mail St. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]
27	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Cent. R. R.	11[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. RR.	[illegible]
100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
100	Erie Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & R. I. [illegible]	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Galena & Chicago RR.	[illegible]

MONDAY, Nov. 24—A. M.

The Foreign mails to Nov. 8, from Liverpool, by the *Niagara*, at Boston, were delivered at the New-York Post-Office early on Saturday morning. The circular and private commercial advices are of a mixed character, less encouraging about the state of financial affairs in London at the close of the week than by the previous arrival, but more favorable from Paris and the German capitals. There was a quiet and gradually-improving market for money in Paris, and lower rates of interest at Hamburg and Berlin. The prolonged discussion at the Bank of England among the Court of Directors, on Thursday, had created some uneasiness as to another advance upon the already dear rates of discount, but it transpired on Friday that the Conference related mainly to the application of a London house for temporary assistance, owing to its having become hampered by certain unavailable securities. The name is not mentioned in any of the papers or letters. The London correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* says that it was individual parties that made the application. The Funds continue to show much steadiness as well as absence of serious alarm, and closed at 4 o'clock on Friday, Nov. 7, at 92⅞@¾ for money. The fluctuations in the French Three ⅌ Cents are also inconsiderable, while the shares of the Bank of the *Crédit Mobilier* rose rapidly on the announcement of the Russian Railway concession, but subsequently fell off to 1,365 francs. The Bank of France stock was maintained at a high figure. In an article which we copy in another place, on the business of this establishment, from the London *Daily News*, it will be noticed that although no less a sum than $1,900,000 has been sacrificed in the purchase of gold, the profits on the circulation of the Bank, and the immense disproportion of its general movement to the capital stock—the latter being only 92,250,000 francs or about $18,000,000 federal money—have enabled the management to declare from 20 to 25 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum by way of dividends upon the stock.

We have heretofore and recently, in the DAILY TIMES, referred to the difficulty of arriving at just conclusions on the real state of financial and trade affairs in France, owing to the somewhat prejudiced English medium through which we derive most of our information and the absence of freedom of discussion on this as well as political subjects in the French press. But we still incline to the belief that there is much more of real prosperity and financial confidence within the Empire, and a higher degree of trust in the practical sagacity of LOUIS NAPOLEON to direct these great interests aright, than the constant and very unfavorable references of the London papers would seem to imply. In this conclusion we are aware that we differ widely in the darkly drawn picture of the *Crédit Mobilier* and its manager-in-chief—the one treated as a great gaming shop on borrowed means; the other as a Jewish adventurer of the lowest instincts—by a recent contributor to our own columns under the head of "Paris in 1856," and also with a writer in a neighboring journal who assumes that the association of M. PEREIRE is nothing but a baseless fabric of credit, using the money which they are enabled to borrow of the people with unlicensed recklessness, and tottering, of course, to its fall. This error, as we must be pardoned for calling such wholesale denunciations, has been frequently indulged in other quarters in this country as well as England, and it would be well enough on the announcement by the present mail that the Russian Government Railway concession to the *Crédit Mobilier* and its associates, to contrast what it is really accomplishing in the way of financial influence throughout Europe, and its real capital resources and profits, with the idea of impending bankruptcy. We say nothing, in this connection, about the market credit of the shares of the concern on the Paris Bourse, rating from 1,170 francs at the lowest depression in the Fall of 1855, to 1,950 francs during the past Spring and Summer, and now standing about 1,385 francs on the par of 500 francs. Granting that all this may be one of the gaming tricks of M. PEREIRE and his associates, let us turn to the figures and credit features of the last annual report, in contrast with the borrowing principle which obtains in like sense with the Joint-Stock Banks in the neighboring capital of England:

	Credit Mobilier in Paris.	Joint S. Banks in London.
Proprietary Capital	$12,000,000	$19,750,000
Depositors in Account	20,635,862	189,218,850
Profits realized in 1855	5,365,580	1,589,670
Bills Payable	172,883	....
Suspended Fund	339,216	....
Total movement	$38,513,541	$210,557,520

Assuming that *borrowing* from the public and receiving money on *deposit in account* are convertible terms, we have here twenty millions of dollars borrowed by the French concern on twelve millions of capital, against one hundred and eighty-nine millions borrowed by the London Associations on nineteen millions of capital. The original grant to the *Crédit Mobilier* authorized the issue of its bonds to ten fold the capital, but this power has not been exercised, nor even partially proposed but on one occasion when, through the interference of the Emperor, the project was given over. The investments of the concern on the last report were:

In the French Government Funds		$3,013,853
In Railway undertakings	$11,886,339	
Various subscriptions	6,568,920	
Together	$18,455,259	
Less assessments not due	6,224,344	
		12,230,915
Loans on Stocks and Treas. bills		16,865,678
Cash in hand for dividend No. 3		1,196,272
Banking house, &c		217,428
Total as above		$38,513,541

The investments of the London concerns are chiefly in bills discounted and other credits granted to dealers, and partly in the Funds and in Bank of England Stock. The disproportion of money left with them in account to the proprietary capital would, if otherwise than commercially used, in the strictest sense, become alarming. Their discounts and credits granted are, in round numbers, about two hundred millions of dollars. These, turned four times a-year, or an average of 90 days to each transaction, would give an aggregate movement for the year of *eight hundred millions of dollars*, on a capital of $19,750,000. The *Crédit Mobilier*, on a capital of $12,000,000, purchased Government Funds, and subscribed for Railway and other undertakings, during the year 1855, to the paid-up value of $53,164,132, and resold to the value of $43,400,486. And this was the whole comparative movement, in gross, of this famous (hydra-headed, if you please) establishment.

A word or two in regard to the Russian Grant. The magnitude of this is $200,000,000 spread over ten years, being $20,000,000 a year, a sum which would not be deemed alarming on this side, if required for the railways of a single State in this Union. The importance of the grant, however, [illegible], in a great measure, [illegible] placed upon the ability of Mr. PEREIRE and the inherent power of financial combination through the *Crédit Mobilier*. He has secured the [illegible] not singly for his own establishment, but in connection with at least three of the w[illegible], oldest and worthiest banking names of [illegible] St. Petersburg. And it is more[illegible] [sup]posed that several eminent Paris and German [houses] participate in the concession. In view [of these] facts we submit that the end of the *Crédit Mobilier* is not yet, nor is Mr. PEREIRE quite ready to return to his old desk as under-clerk to the ROTHSCHILDS.

The Produce Markets at Liverpool, as reported in the circulars by the *Niagara*, are lower by 6d. on Wheat, 1s. on Flour, and ⅛d. on Cotton, than at the close of the previous week. The course of the Cotton trade, both at Liverpool and Manchester, was influenced by the accounts of larger receipts and lower prices from this side. The demand for Grain and Flour continued fair, but prices were made lower by the heavy American and other foreign receipts during the week. In regard to American Stocks in London, Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co. write:

"In American State Stocks the business has been restricted. The only transactions we have heard of are as follows: United States 6 ⅌ cent. Bonds of 1868 at 105; Maryland Sterling Bonds at 89; Massachusetts Sterling Bonds are offered at 98. There has been some demand for the Securities of the Illinois Central Railroad. Construction Bonds have been done at 81, 80½, and 81; Freelands at 93⅛, 93¼, and 94, and Shares at 9⅞, 11, 12, and 13⅜ premium, and they are firm at the latter quotation. The transactions in other American Railroad Securities are: Erie 1883 Bonds at 64½; 1862 at 60½ and 61; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Sinking Fund Bonds at 74½, ex coupon due 1st November; Pennsylvania 1st Mortgage 89; Detroit and Milwaukee at 65. Great Western (of Canada) Stock has receded again, and is £24⅞@£24⅛. Grand Trunk (£95 paid) went to 12 on the receipt of the intelligence of the line having been opened from Montreal to Toronto, but are again 11⅜."

The circular of Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE suggests that the election of Mr. BUCHANAN, which the preliminary success of his party in Pennsylvania had rendered probable, had "contributed to produce an influence which for the moment deterred investments." But this feeling will no doubt soon be removed when it is known that the actual result of the election produced no sort of uneasiness in commercial circles on this side. The press in England appears to have mistaken our heated "struggle" for the Presidency as evidence of actual "disorganization" and an impending break-up. They have probably learned to know us better before this. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes to his English constituents about American Railways and their present enormous traffic.

"We are of opinion that the present prosperity of the leading lines of railway in America is without any parallel in the history of the country; and that, as the immense development of the traffic returns takes place on nearly the same amount of capital, a very large addition to the Dividend Fund will be found as the result. Prudence, and a desire to avoid stimulating the cupidity of projectors, may cause a limit to the amount to be divided, but the financial position of such lines as the New-York Central, Michigan Central, Pennsylvania Central, Galena and Chicago, and Reading will, we have no doubt, satisfy the most fastidious investor; and in the face of such material prosperity as the balance-sheets of those companies will place before his eyes he will learn to care little for the fluctuations of the day, and only rejoice if he can obtain such valuable property at an immense reduction in price, owing to the timidity or necessities of the present holders. Those parties in this country who are rejoicing in the prosperity of the Great Western of Canada road, will be aware that the traffic on that road was, during September, £42 17s. 6d., £48 14s., and £49 16s. and £55 12s. ⅌ mile, ⅌ week, respectively, and that the capacity for traffic, and general condition of the New-York Central road must be somewhat satisfactory to average, during every week of the same month, a return of £74 14s. 1d per mile; and may possibly some day become aware of the fact that the adjoining lines on the American territory are at least equal to the provincial undertaking, and that a premium of 22½ ⅌ cent. on the Great Western of Canada, against a discount of 16 ⅌ cent on the New-York Central, is a large margin to be paying for the additional security of having a colonial property."

BANK OF ENGLAND—SINCE THE PEACE.

	Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
April 5	19,711,720	4,470,475	10,037,105
April 12	19,794,528	3,865,040	[illegible]
April 19	18,929,863	3,663,6[illegible]	[illegible]
April 26	16,975,189	2,630,4[illegible]	[illegible]
May 3	15,446,266	2,480,9[illegible]	[illegible]
May 10	15,207,277	2,690,29[illegible]	[illegible]
May 17	16,710,818	4,136,675	[illegible]
May 24	15,398,046	5,061,960	[illegible]
May 31	14,012,412	5,696,680	11,394,656
June 7	14,838,306	5,828,735	11,888,418
June 14	14,347,079	6,678,460	12,058,792
June 21	14,411,884	6,915,880	12,387,965
June 28	14,808,958	7,388,715	12,073,769
July 5	15,397,912	6,552,720	12,510,949
July 12	13,778,626	5,434,720	12,378,339
July 19	13,158,664	5,891,360	12,330,755
July 26	13,004,424	5,803,145	12,388,864
Aug. 2	14,186,000	5,194,655	12,432,860
Aug. 9	14,476,928	6,195,000	12,494,945
Aug. 16	15,270,195	6,200,580	12,465,624
Aug. 23	14,562,899	6,287,650	12,485,756
Aug. 30	15,645,159	6,063,720	12,397,107
Sept. 6	16,126,951	6,021,600	12,173,767
Sept. 13	16,924,279	6,210,725	12,144,310
Sept. 20	18,291,557	6,225,865	12,132,603
Sept. 27	19,016,884	5,379,710	11,769,372
Oct. 4	21,582,464	3,775,590	10,784,257
Oct. 11	21,049,117	3,531,620	10,140,067
Oct. 18	19,054,088	2,550,740	9,760,482
Oct. 25	18,545,815	3,065,850	9,637,596
Oct. 25	18,544,673	3,065,860	9,637,596
Nov. 1	19,058,446	2,642,665	9,506,327

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 1st of November, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£4,713,654	Increase	£512,370
Other deposits	9,912,776	Decrease	131,987
Rest	3,190,836	Increase	12,431

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£10,737,841	Decrease	£3,004
Other securities	19,053,446	Increase	508,778
Notes unemployed	2,243,665	Decrease	121,695

PRICES OF BRITISH CONSOLS.

November.	For Money: Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account: Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 1	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut
Mon. 3	92⅞	93¼	93⅛	93	93⅜	93⅜
Tues. 4	92⅞	93⅛	93	92¾	93⅛	93⅛
Wed. 5	92⅞	93⅛	93⅛	93	93⅜	93¼
Thur. 6	92⅞	93⅛	93	93	93⅜	93⅛
Fri. 7	92⅞	92⅞	92¾	93	93½	93⅛

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week shows a diminished Import and a largely increased Export movement, as compared with the corresponding week last season. The entries of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,644,640, against $2,905,945 same week last November, and the clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $2,073,060, against $1,372,700 same time last year. The exports of Breadstuffs are more than doubled in value, while in bulk they are three-fold greater than the same week in November, 1855. The direct Export of *Specie, including $451,000 in Gold bars, &c., by the Baltic* on Saturday, *is* $950,709, against nothing cleared the same week in 1855. In addition to which, $328,000 were sent by express to Boston, for shipment by the Cunard steamer, on Wednesday last. The deliveries of the week were $127,000 in California Gold from the Nicaragua steamer, and $80,000 in foreign coin from the steamer *Washington* from Bremen. The balances in Specie in the Government Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon stood $12,113,798, against $12,155,278 at the close of the previous week. These various movements make an apparent difference against the Bank reserve of $1,025,229, but as the last average of $12,258,737 was a rising one at the beginning of the week, it is not expected that the statement to be officially made up this afternoon will show any material falling off on the average of the five business days. The Cunard steamer *Europa* sails from this port direct on Wednesday, and under the last financial advices from England, will probably carry out a liberal remittance in Gold; to be more than made good to the Banks, however, in a day or two, by the arrival of the California packet of the 5th November, now in her nineteenth day out, provided she may not be detained at San Francisco until the [illegible] for the returns of the Presidential election. The [illegible] and the Export activity in Produce, the past week, would not, under any ordinary [illegible] the London Money Market, justify the expectation of further shipments of Bullion, but two or three of the leading drawers find it convenient to fortify their houses on the other side by using this medium, even at a questionable profit on the Gold [illegible] [illegible] could not have [illegible] Discounts on mercantile bills [illegible] compared with the previous [illegible] increased amount of means offered on temporary loan at 7 ⅌ cent. indicates gradually returning ease.

According to the official monthy returns of the Foreign Trade at New-York, rendered by the Custom-House, and which we published a few days since, the Import of Foreign Merchandise, for the calendar year, from the 1st January to the 1st November, amounted to

November, amounted to	$185,833,000
Add three weeks in November	7,916,418
Total to date	$193,748,418
Against same time 1855	138,455,380
Increase to date	$55,293,038

The same tables made the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign reëxported,) to Nov. 1

eign reëxported,) to Nov. 1	$66,970,000
Add three weeks in November	5,514,019
Total to date	$72,484,019
Against same time in 1855	59,039,780
Increase to date	$13,444,239

The same tables made the Export of Specie, direct from New-York, from 1st January to

1st November	$32,485,000
Add three weeks in November	2,070,343
Total to date	$34,555,343
Against same time in 1855	25,649,140
Increase to date	$8,906,203

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, hence, of the principal articles of domestic Produce and Miscellaneous goods for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	2,190	$102,539	4,754	$251,154
Flour, bbls	25,814	236,586	69,258	496,472
Corn Meal, bbls.	1,155	5,796	2,418	9,894
Wheat, bushels	145,797	294,924	445,911	733,481
Corn, bushels	34,689	34,490	114,578	80,681
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	2,468	41,069	1,370	25,867
Beef, bbls. & tcs.	1,569	39,283	570	7,929
Total Produce		$754,637		$1,594,608
Miscellaneous		618,063		478,452
Total for the week		$1,372,700		$2,073,060

COURSE OF STOCK PRICES FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

	Saturday, Nov. 8.	Saturday, Nov. 15.	Saturday, Nov. 22.
Virginia 6s	91⅞	94⅛	93⅛
Missouris	89⅜	89⅝	88⅛
Tennessees	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
New-York Central	85	88	87⅛
Erie	61½	61⅜	60¾
Reading	78⅝	81⅛	81⅛
Toledo	72	79	71⅜
Galena	110⅜	115	117
Michigan Central	94	97	96⅛
Southern Michigan	86⅜	87⅛	86⅜
Panama	90	95⅝	96
Illinois Centrals	91	90⅞	91⅛
Cleve. & Pittsburg	56	59	58⅛
Rock Island	92⅜	94⅛	96
Pennsylvania Coal	96	96	96
Del. & Hudson	121⅜	125⅝	127
Illinois Cent. Scrip	116	117	116

The business in Stocks was less active through the week than during the previous fortnight. The course of prices was somewhat irregular; lower for Erie by 1@1½ ⅌ cent., and a fraction lower for some other descriptions, but firmer on Galena and Chicago, Delaware and Hudson, Chicago and Rock Island, and Reading. The speculators for the decline were somewhat strengthened in their views by the English advices by the *Niagara*, and also used the reported figures of the annual report of the Erie Company, upon which to base some considerable contracts for future delivery. This Stock, although made intrinsically stronger by 12@13 ⅌ cent. by the operations of the Road for the past fiscal year, has less decided support than usual at the Board of Brokers, owing to the late heavy sales by the prominent party who had been for a month or more operating in it. The general market closed tame on Saturday.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Saturday says of the Coal Trade:

"The Anthracite Coal trade for the past week foots up better than was expected, in consequence, to some extent at least, of the satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty between the coal operators and the Reading Railroad Company on the disputed question of dumpage. The following shows the tonnage from the Schuylkill region to Thursday of this week, and from the Lehigh region to Saturday of last week, as compared with corresponding time last year:

For the Week.

	1855.	1856.		
Lehigh Canal	34,238	34,456	Inc.	218
Lehigh Valley R.R.	......	5,456	Inc.	5,456
Schuylkill Canal	30,414	36,969	Inc.	6,555
Reading Railroad	29,388	29,768	Inc.	380
Total for the week	94,040	106,649	Inc.	12,609

For the Year.

	1855.	1856.		
Lehigh Canal	1,251,088	1,127,457	Dec.	123,631
Lehigh Valley R.R.	......	155,706	Inc.	155,706
Schuylkill Canal	1,045,092	1,072,508	Inc.	27,416
Reading Railroad	2,168,054	2,022,523	Dec.	145,531
Total	4,464,234	4,378,194	Dec.	106,040

The season for the canals is now nearly over. A week or two will probably close them to navigation, leaving any lack of supply that may exist to be supplied by the Reading and the Lehigh Valley Railroads."

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 22—7 P. M.

FLOUR declined—Sales 800 bbls., at $5 75 for Extra State, and $6 12½@$6 25 for Extra Ohio. Double Extra Canadian held at $6 37½. WHEAT lower—Sales 48,000 bushels, at $1 10@$1 12½ for common to prime Chicago Spring, and $1 38½@$1 39 for White Illinois. CORN lower—Sales 34,000 bushels, at 52c., afloat and from store. OATS steady—Sales 4,000 bushels, at 40c. *Canal Freights* quiet. *Receipts for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*, 8,819 bbls. Flour; 185,397 bushels Wheat; 112,845 bushels Corn; 23,060 bushels Oats; 5,248 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—19,560 bushels Wheat; 3,805 bushels Corn; 4,802 bushels Oats. Weather warm and wind fresh, blowing from the West.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 21.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 8,000 bales, at a decline of ⅛c. on inferior qualities. Middling unchanged. Sales of the week 61,500 bales. The receipts are now 26,000 bales ahead of same date last year. COFFEE—Sales of the week 9,000 bags, at 10⅛c.@10⅜c. Receipts of the week, 28,000 bags. Stock on hand 73,000 bags.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Nov. 22.

The sales of COTTON during the past week have been about 1,500 bales at irregular prices. WOOL is active at full prices; sales of the week 99,000 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS steady at former prices; sales 39,200 pieces.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 22.

The imports of Foreign Goods at this port for the week ending Nov. 21, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$97,771	Iron and Steel	$40,827
Fish and Oil	30,050	Sugar and Molasses	97,386
Coffee	30,513	Saltpetre	20,569
Linseed	30,451	Wool	42,727
Tin Slabs	27,052	Lead	21,167
Other Articles	239,126		
Total			$617,168

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Baltic, for Liverpool—Ralph Reeder, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Fuller, J. Francisco Nevarro, Mr. and Mrs. Barnaby and infant, Mr. Haywood, Jas. H. West, E. Hillyer, Mr. Veneca, Hugh Maxwell, C. W. Spooner, Mr. Young, D. Bruhl, Mr. Stevens, Mr. McGill, E. C. Hall, E. B. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Houghton, servant and child, Mr. Bokee, S. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Merrill, B. B. Bigelow, Cyrus Clark, Lyman A. Jacobus, Thos. T. Crofton, Mr. Deming, Mrs. Probyn, D. W. Haxall, B. W. Haxall, Miss Haxall, Mr. and Mrs. James Phalin, 2 children and servant, Miss Doremus, Mr. and Mrs. W. Wilde, Jr., Mr. Force, Mr. Bryan, Geo. Dickey, Mr. West, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Campan, 2 children and servant, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Howard and infant, Mr. Montant, J. C. Verta, Henry Bull, Philip and Victor, France; B. Weyde, Danl. Kinney, Geo. McCauley, Mr. and Mrs. Cantanzaren, Rev. M. Monaghan, F. Williams, Rodolph Smith, W. W. Lemar, Mr. Edwards, P. R. Arnold and lady, J. W. Arnold, John Close, W. J. Hays, Henry Pineco, Mr. Bowne, Miss Bowne—Total, 81.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—C. C. Young and lady, E. C. Meade, J. J. Reynolds, Mrs. Farrall and 3 children, E. Wade, Jr., W. H. Plumer, Capt. N. B. Palmer, Geo. Hotchkiss, Henry Derrick, Mrs. S. W. Plemont, J. W. Sanderfield, [illegible] Ferguson, Mrs. E. Tims, L. G. Hudgins, Thos. Hudgins, Henry Norcom, John R. Coffrey, and 11 in the steerage.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—Mrs. Terry, [illegible] Roth, W. R. Boyd, Mrs. Smith, McLeod King, Geo. [illegible] Griffen, Gen. George Washington Hardcastle, and 16 in the steerage.

In steamship Southerner, from Charleston—Miss Fanny Taylor, Alfred Augusta, Elguist, Jesse Langley, [illegible] and [illegible] in the steerage.

In ship [illegible], from Liverpool—Andrew [illegible] [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 6 57 | Sun sets ... 4 33 | Moon rises . 3 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook ... 4 [illegible] | Gov. Island . 5 19 | Hell Gate .. 6 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 22.

Cleared.

Steamships James Adger, Turner, Charleston, [illegible]; Augusta, Lyon, Savannah, [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Charles, Conway, New-Orleans; [illegible] C. C. Dow, Hendricks, Boston; [illegible] Loring, Glasgow, W. Lancaster; [illegible] [Liv]erpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Penguin, Wheeler, Buenos Ayres; [illegible] Ayres, [illegible], Bristol, Eng.; [illegible], St. Thomas, Russell & Vining.

Brigs Loch Lomond, French, [illegible] P. Buck & Co.; Irene, West, [illegible] Revans; Mercy Ellen, Mahlman, [illegible] Narattaive, Quackling, Oporto, G. B. Burrows; [illegible] vena, Cardenas, Mora & Nephew; [illegible] Jacksonville, Peck, Church & Co.; [illegible] Oporto, G. B. Burrows; Lark, [illegible].

Schooners Hebert, Parker, [illegible] M. Waring, Hallett, Boston, [illegible] Nelson, Burt, St. Augustine, [illegible] ell, Eaton, Jacksonville, [illegible] mer, Homer, St. George's, B. F. [illegible] bart, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; [illegible] Conwayboro', S. C., J. T. Johnson & [illegible] Me., Elizabethport, J. R. Edwards; [illegible] Providence, master; Bergen, [illegible] & Abbott; Plymouth Rock, [illegible] Sprague.

Sloop Willard, Buckingham, Newport, [illegible] es, Reynolds, Providence, G. L. [illegible] et, Norwich, J. R. Edwards.

Propeller Western Port, [illegible] Portland, [illegible] well.

Arrived.

Steamship Southerner, [illegible], Charleston, [illegible] and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. [illegible] 6½ P. M., off Hatteras Shoals, exchanged [illegible] steamship Knoxville, from New-York for [illegible] Friday, at 1½ P. M., lat. 35 N., spoke bark [illegible] from Montevideo to New-York.

Steamship Florida, Woodhull, Savannah, [illegible] mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. [illegible] A. M., 20 miles N. E. of Frying Pan Shoals, [illegible] signals with schr. W. H. Hazard, bound [illegible] 8¾ P. M., Hatteras Light bearing N. [illegible] signals with steamship Knoxville, hence for [illegible]

Ship Glad Tidings, Nelson, London [illegible] Wm. Nelson & Son. 16th inst., lat. [illegible] a whaling-bark, with white waist and [illegible] E. by S.; same time passed a number of [illegible] sions, lath, &c. The G. T. has been 12 ds. W. of [illegible]

Ship Lammergeier, Bilkhead, Sunderland Oct. [illegible] the Portland Firths Oct. 8, with coal to [illegible] master. Experienced a succession of heavy [illegible] gales. Oct. 17, lat. [illegible], lon. 24 [illegible] cane from S. W., which split sails, &c.; the vessel [illegible] for four hours, the sea making a complete [illegible] her. The L. took a pilot on the 21st inst. [illegible] by E. of the Highlands.

Ship Creole, Pierce, New-Orleans Oct. [illegible], with [illegible] Wm. T. Frost—had heavy weather.

Ship Criterion, (of Boston,) Harding, [illegible] Sept. 26, passed Gibraltar Oct. 15, with [illegible] son & Co., of Boston. Sld. in co. with [illegible] ling, for Boston. Sept. [illegible] off the [illegible] spoke Br. brig Eva, from Patras for New-York [illegible] lat. 35 30, lon. 8, spoke bark Clarissa, [illegible] for New-York. 18th, saw ship [illegible] W. 2d inst., lat. 35, lon. [illegible] can ship, steering S. S. E. The C. has been [illegible] N. of lat. 35 for the past 8 ds., with strong [illegible] winds.

Ship Havre, McLean, Havre Oct. [illegible], with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to Mortimer Livingston.

Ship Henry Reed, Dearborn, Antwerp [illegible] 37 ds., with mdse. and [illegible] passengers to [illegible] Co. Has had 2 deaths and 1 birth on the [illegible]

Ship Alexander, (of Baltimore,) [illegible] 14, with mdse. and 12 passengers to [illegible]

Ship Fanny Forrester, Davis, New-Orleans, [illegible] mdse. to Robson & Fosdick.

Bark Elise Rubecke, (Ham.) [illegible] 20, with mdse. and 245 passengers to E. [illegible] and 4 deaths.

Bark Delegate, Baxter, Galveston [illegible] hides, &c., to Nelson, Clements & Co. [illegible] weather on the passage.

Bark Regatta, Taylor, Wilmington, N. C. [illegible] naval stores to J. S. Lawrence.

Brig Velocity, (Br.) Mann, [illegible] with pimento and logwood to [illegible]

Brig Philura, Sprague, [illegible] &c., to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Erie, (Br.) Douglass, [illegible] and molasses to master.

Brig James Wallace, [illegible] to C. & E. J. Peters [illegible]

Brig Industry, Robinson, [illegible] Wheelock & Almon.

Brig Union, (Br.) [illegible] Londonderry [illegible]

Schr. Josephine, Smith, [illegible] &c., to Johnson & Lowden [illegible]

[illegible]

Schr. Franklin, Avery, Wareham.

Schr. Senator, Wilson, Georgetown.

Schr. Martha Taylor, Young, Washington.

Schr. Speed, Somers, Philadelphia.

Schr. G. Gilman, Lowell, Boston.

Schr. Gipsey, Ingalls, Machias.

Schr. Fame, Foster, Machias.

Propeller Thomas Swan, Willetts, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Propeller Decatur, [illegible], Norwich.

Propeller Westchester, Clark, Providence.

Propeller [illegible], Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunrise, S. E.; [illegible] sunset, do.

[illegible]

Steamship Roanoke, [illegible], Norfolk, [illegible] [illegible] with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & [illegible] 23d, 7 A. M., off Fenwick's Island, exchanged signals with steamship Jamestown, hence for Norfolk. 23d, 11 A. M., in James River, passed bark Lucharine, Thompson, from City Point for Galveston.

Ship Reinhard, (Brem.) [illegible], Bremen [illegible] with mdse. and 297 passengers to Meyer & Stucken [illegible] 14 ds. W. of the Banks, with variable winds.

Ship Robert Kelly, Barstow, Liverpool Oct. [illegible], with mdse. and 488 passengers to Boyd & Hincken—had 1 death (infant) on the passage. The R. K. crossed the Banks Nov. 12, in lat. 45, and has been 12 ds. W. of Sable Island, with strong westerly winds.

Ship Christiana, Owens, London Oct. 17, with mdse. and 155 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. 4th inst., lat. 45 03, lon. 38 12, spoke ship Julia Lawrence, from Cadiz for New-York, 22 ds. out, and was in co. 5 ds.

Ship J. P. Wheeler, (new, of Boston,) Robinson, Bath, Me., in ballast to J. & J. Atkins—is 800 tons burden.

Bark Elias Pike, (of Boston,) Stevens, Leghorn Sept. 27, passed Gibraltar Oct. 12, with marble, rags, &c., to Sims & Huffer. Sld. in co. with bark Gen. Cobb, Haskell, for New-York.

Brig Los Amigos, (of Baltimore,) Lawrey, St. Andrews (Spanish Main,) 20 ds., with cocoa, cocoanuts, &c., to Leaycraft & Co. Experienced a succession of heavy N. winds and heavy sea.

Brig Gen. Boyd, (of Biddeford,) Gilpatrick, Vianna 4 ds., with ship timber to order—vessel to master.

Brig Olive, (of Machias,) Pettigrew, Port-au-Prince 18 ds., with logwood to A. Rolker & Mollman—had heavy weather.

Brig Judge Whitman, Pressey, Calais.

Schr. Francis Satterly, Pettit, Charleston 10 ds., with cotton, &c., to master.

Schr. Falmouth, Westbury, Ponce, P. R., Nov. 4, with sugar to Struver, Kohl & Klugkist. Sld. in co. with schr. Mohawk, for Baltimore.

Schr. Argus Eye, Sharp, Savannah 12 ds., with cotton and rice to D. C. Murray. Nov. 22, Henry Bacon, seaman, aged 21 years, native of Mauricetown, N. J., died.

Schr. Pocahontas, Bulkley, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to Scranton & Tallman.

Schr. Frank, Nickerson, Barnstable.

Schr. W. D. Cargill, Hawkins, Boston.

Schr. Virginia, (new,) Day, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Mystic Valley, (new,) Holland, Mystic.

Schr. Quickstep, ——, Machias.

Schr. W. T. Coupsell, Daggett, New-Haven.

Propeller Piedmont, Post, Baltimore 50 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell.

Propeller Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia.

Propeller Uncas, Bates, Hartford.

Propeller Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford.

Propeller Osceola, Clark, Providence.

BELOW—Ship Lizzie Drew, from ——. Also, 1 ship, 2 barks, and 1 brig.

WIND—During the day, S., and light.

Sailed.

Steamships Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool; Texas, Forbes, San Juan, Nic.; Augusta, Lyon, Savannah; Jas. Adger, Turner, Charleston; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c. Ship Andrew Foster, Swift, Liverpool. Barks Eiden, Davis, Bermuda; Cossack, Ballard, for Boston, in tow of steamtug R. B. Forbes.

Memoranda.

The Stonington and Fall River boats did not arrive till late on Saturday morning, being detained by the fog.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Bark Tennessee, of Brunswick, Me., went ashore near Little Egg Harbor, on Thursday morning, at 3 o'clock.—[Favor of Atlantic Ins. Co.]

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 22—Arr. ships John Wells, Wade, Calcutta; Abeillino, Hall, do.; Ocean Wave, Symonds, New-Orleans; barks [illegible], Dawes, Smyrna; Commodore Williams, Malaga. The John Wells spoke, Nov. 20, lat. 41 20, lon. 69, the steamship Marion, in search of the missing steamship Lyonnais—no success.

Also arr., ship Messina, Hatch, Liverpool; bark Washington Allston, Brown, Manila, via St. Helena.

Nov. 23—Arr. off Highland Light, Cape Cod, this afternoon, ships Sabine, from Calcutta, Hampden, from Shields, and steamer R. B. Forbes, with bark Cossack, in tow, from New-York—all bound to this port.

SALEM, Nov. 22—Arr., bark Wm. Schroeder, Upton, Buenos Ayres Sept. 30. Spoke, going into Buenos Ayres, bark May Queen, from New-York.

The bark Ophelia, Perkins, from [illegible] ashore this morning, in a fog, near [illegible] Light. She can be got off without damage.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible] with a black ball in it, bound E.

Nov. 12, lat. 42 34, lon. 56 30, bark Joseph [illegible] Dublin for St. John, N. B.

Nov. 13, lat. 41, lon. 67, exchanged signals with [illegible] showing a signal with white ground and blue [illegible]

Nov. 20, lat. 36 28, lon. 73 30, bark Pee, from Havre [illegible] New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Oct. 7, ships Beaver, [illegible] Pernambuco, disg.; Clarendon, McGilvery, from [illegible] [illegible] barks Conrad, Haabury, for New-Orleans [illegible] J. H. Mallay, Gray, from Pensacola, disg.; [illegible] an, Hudgins, from Richmond, do.; J. H. Palmer, [illegible] from Liverpool, do.; Pallas, Wilson, from Baltimore [illegible] Dorchester, White, from Baltimore, disg.; and [illegible] before.

At Porto Cabello, Nov. 3, brigs [illegible], for New-York [illegible] 3 ds.; Ida Raynes, for do., [illegible]

At Ponce, P. R., [illegible]